The Bombay Chronicle

SUNDAY EDITION

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. XXX NO. 3 BOMBAY: JANUARY 18, 1942 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE

Landgirl At The Wheel

ON BRITAIN'S HOME FRONT

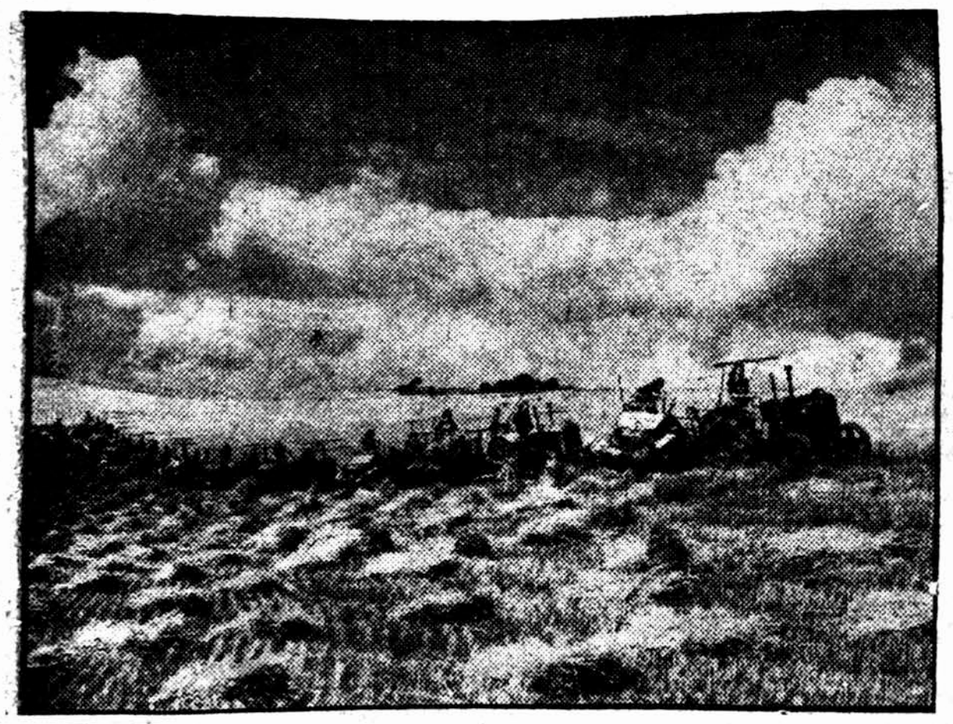
(See Article on opposite page)

This young lad does his bit in the "Grow More Food" campaign.

Those landgirls seem to be enjoying their new job.

Hurrying with the plough.

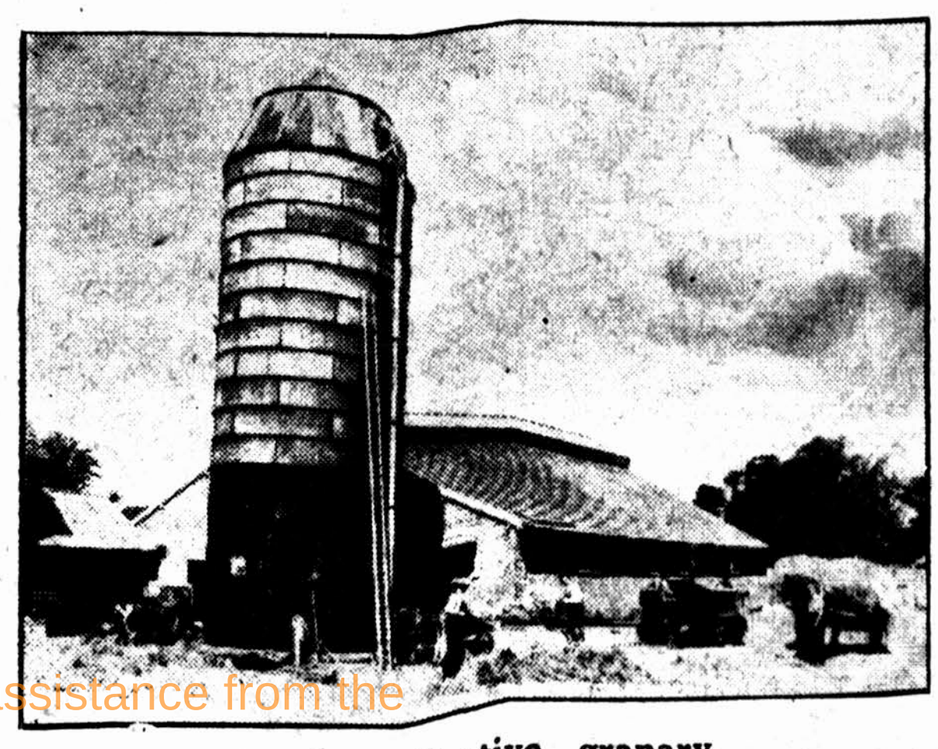
Britain's newly planted vegetable plots.



The trail of the tractors.

A reclaimed corn field.

A typical market scene in a British country town.



A new collective granary.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Post Box 322
Telegrams: "Chronicle".

Registered No. B. 1065
Telephone No. 22034

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: JANUARY 18, 1942

BRITAIN'S RECORD HARVEST

Effect Of Grow More Food Campaign

By CLAUD GOLDING

Britain, the land which two hundred years ago exported corn to most of Europe, has lately been dependent herself on corn supplies from overseas. Now, under the stimulus of war, paddocks (where once old horses nibbled the sparse grass) and lands which lay thick with thistles, have been turned to vast acres of ripening corn. Stimulated by the success of their largest home-grown harvest, British people are reviving some of the age-old, half-forgotten ceremonies with which they used to bring the harvest home.

Great Britain's harvest is a bumper one.

It is truly great, probably the biggest of all time, according to Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Thus "by the Grace of God"—words used by Mr. Churchill—enemies who have tried to starve out the British Isles have been frustrated.

No one who lives in the country—as I do—can doubt the magnitude of the harvest. Where formerly land lay derelict with crops of thistles and other weeds, either because of the indolence of farmers or failure to encourage them, there are vast acres of ripening corn, some of which, as I write, still stands ready for the reapers.

Even from small paddocks where once decrepit, pensioned horses nibbled the sparse grass, there comes the husky whisper of wheat, barley and oats, as the long stems curtsey to the breeze.

Grace Of God

"By the Grace of God" is a well-chosen phrase, and there is evidence that everywhere in Britain thankgivings this year are going to be on a larger scale than for many years past. There is a tendency to revive the ancient ceremonies, the harvest suppers and the jollification, and to offer a real heartfelt thankfulness to God.

Of course, the aspect of the British harvest field has changed in recent years, particularly since the outbreak of war. The old reaping machines have given place to more businesslike tractors, and the farmhands include Land Girls, recruited for special work on the farms.

Above the rattling noise of the tractors you can hear their songs, and you can see their broad-brimmed hats partly covering their wavy hair. And when the last sheaf has been brought to the farmstead, there will be a real celebration.

In my youth in the Fen country, I often saw what was apparently a relic of old days. It was the bringing home to the farmyard of the last sheaf of corn, on which sat the village's prettiest maiden, crowned with flowers. Alongside the cart walked the farmhands with their forks and scythes over their shoulders, happily chewing straws.

Harvest Supper

Sometimes the hock-cart, as it was called, was caught in ambush and drenched with water. There may have been a pagan aspect of all this, but the people of the countryside never forgot the Christian side of the harvest observances, and on the Harvest Home Sunday the local church would be full of the good things which the earth provides, together with a packed congregation.

But the Church Festival was not always the sole function of the harvest. There was a time when the harvest supper, given by the farmer to his employees, was a grand jollification, which helped master and man to preserve good feeling.

Later, a general harvest festival for the whole parish became the custom, beginning with a service in church, followed by a meal in a tent or a large building, and sports and games. This, however, lacked the old intimate atmosphere of the suppers confined to masters and employees, which had usually been held in the farmhouse.

Old Customs

There used to be an interesting custom among the Suffolk country harvesters, called Ten-pounding. I once saw a relic of this quaint observance. Originally, it was a most elaborate business.

Certain rules were laid down at the beginning of the reaping to prevent drunkenness, laziness or insubordination. Ten-pounding, which was a punishment, was executed in the following manner: a breach of the rules having been committed, the offender was called upon to attend before a kind of court-martial.

Upon his being found guilty he was immediately thrown upon his back, his arms pinned and his head held down. His legs were lifted up, and one of the party having been chosen to administer corporal punishment, did so with an old shoe, usually studded with hob-nails. The rest of the party sat round to see that the requisite number of blows were inflicted.

In the days when sickles were used for cutting the corn, there was a custom in Hertfordshire called Crying the Mare. The reapers tied together the tops of the last blades of corn, stood at a certain distance and threw their sickles at it. He who succeeded in cutting the knot was given a prize.

WHAT PRICE GLORY?

Courtesy "News Chronicle"

On Other Pages

	Page.
Why No Cafes in Britain?	2
Frivolities from the Farsi	3
Tokyo—At a quarter to Zero Hour	4 & 5
Keymen of Far East	6
No Red Light District in Russia	6
Books & Their Authors	7
The Fourth Pilgrim (Short Story)	8
Children's Page	25
Women's Page	26
Dos and Donts of Air Raid.	27
Puzzles	28
The Last Page	32

Jaanti Ho?

1. In what part of the world "Money Talks"?
2. Where are (a) Habbaniyah (b) Hadramaut, (c) Kaunas (d) Polesti, (e) Derna.
3. By what names are the following writers known: (a) Dikran Kouyoumdjian, (b) Francois Marrie Arouet, (c) Samuel Langhorne Clemens, (d) Alexei M. Pyeshkov.
4. Which film star has never had any gossip or scandal attached to his name?
5. Who uttered the historic words, "Patriotism is not enough?"

(Answers appear on the Last Page. Before looking them up, you are expected to exercise your gray matter!)

Britain Has Clubs, Pubs And Hotels,

—BUT WHY NO CAFES?

asks COLLINSON OWEN

A CAFE IN PARIS

Paris has small cafes, large cafes, and the largest cafe in the world

"THE LACK OF THE CAFE HAS BEEN AS BIG A BAR TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE BRITISH AS THE CHANNEL ITSELF!"

'Proper cafes' is the proper phrase. Our reformer could not have written 'better cafes', because there are no true cafes in Britain, with one possible exception in London.

There are, indeed, no true cafes in the British Empire or the United States; a great blot on Anglo-Saxon civilisation Yet they are universal on the Continent, functioning much as ever even now, despite Nazi domination In some of them, perhaps, movements are beginning which will help on day in Hitler's overthrow.

But that is to strike too serious a note in what is to be a plea for the institution of the cafe as a place where food, drink, and leisure may be enjoyed in the pleasantest manner; a necessity to every city which would call itself civilised; a boon the Continent has long enjoyed, and much as London itself knew it in the seventeenth century.

It so happens that I have been at this subject, whenever possible, for thirty years and more with outstanding negative results Anybody who passed a period of his youth on the Continent must for ever after sorely miss the cafe as one of the nicest aspects of life. It may waste a certain amount of time, or be of little use to the go-getter. But it does help one to live life, which is what we really mean when we dream about brave new worlds, and it remains amazing that what all civilised Continentals enjoy as a matter of course, from Helsinki to Athens, is still denied the Englishman

German Paradox

It is true that though the Germans possess admirable cafes of various types, they remain uncivilised. But that brings us up against the eternal German paradox which is causing so much trouble to-day.

Not very long before the war I spent an evening with a German acquaintance at his flat not far from the Templehof aerodrome. Towards eleven he walked out with me to find a taxi. We passed an attractive-looking, rather old-fashioned, corner cafe, and I asked him to go in with me. It proved to be delightful; quiet and comfortable, rather like the old London Gambrinus, but less noisily Teutonic in tone

There were not more than sixteen people there, all quietly "bourgeois" in type, except one German officer, who, as it happens, was also behaving himself. Being alone in Berlin, and desirous of keeping my acquaintance out of his bed as long as possible, I ordered a bottle of wine. We left about one, and I was told the place would shut about two—unless the proprietor saw good reason to keep open later!

A London equivalent of the spot it was in would be Streatham High Street, or Swiss Cottage. But in all the vastness of London it would not be possible to have such a pleasant midnight interlude as that. Hitler and what he might do next was very much on one's mind at that time, and as one drove to the staid hotel so near to Hitler's Chancellery, the old paradox presented itself again: the orderly civilisation of such a place as I had just left, the generations of rational 'licensing laws' which it connoted, existing in a capital which, as one feared, was about to launch another wave of horror on the world. Once more, if such delights can exist despite Hitlerism, why should they be denied to Democracy?

Great Gap

When, as the seventeenth century merged into the eighteenth, the famous old London coffee houses slowly changed into the London club, that change laid on our country a social deprivation of great magnitude. It meant that a favoured few acquired a new enjoyment, unique in the wrold. But it meanf also that a far greater number of worthy people lost the beginnings of something precious which has never returned to them.

We led the way with the coffee house, invented the club, and lost the cafe. For every 'London clubman' ten thousand dispossessed suburbanites have missed a great civilising influence.

And without the cafe London remains a city which has never been completely civilised. That is no exaggeration. To the stranger within it, particularly the foreigner, the London of normal times, at night, is a dreary, fatiguing waste.

There are no boulevards to stroll along, no cafe terraces to sit on. There are hotel lounges and theatres, but hotel lounges soon become boring, and theatre-going is too complicated for the average visitor. The cinemas, of course, have much helped, and we now have the Corner House type of place which by some happy miracle suddenly decided to stay open all night.

But there is nothing to fill the great social gap due to the lack of the true cafe, with its air of some sort of companionship; its interest because of the people who are in it; its sobriety, because 'drink' is secondary to the hunger of men and women to feel themselves part of a city's life, and not just detached units drifting along its hard pavements.

Oddest Thing

And if London is not civilised without cafes, then think of Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow and other provincial cities not so big. For generations the citizens of these great centres have drably made their millions — then at night have fled from the centre, as from a time-bomb, and gone to their burrows, elegant or not so elegant, in the suburbs.

Oh, yes, one knows—there are Halle Concerts, and the Midland Lounge, and the Adelphi ..... But merely to mention them makes one feel how sad the subject is, how grim and repellent has been the evening life of our provincial cities, great and small, throughout their long existence of industrial and commercial prosperity.

The oddest thing of all is this: England also invented tourism, and as a result of that admirable idea has, in the past century and more, poured hundreds of millions into the Continental hotel (and cafe) business. Our travellers, rich and not rich, know the cafes of the whole Continent. There is not a city throughout Europe where grateful British tourists have not sat and thought: What a difference these nice cafes 'do' make to a holiday ..... Waiter—er 'garcon!'

Their wives and children think it, too. British clergymen, majestic members of licensing benches, ladies travelling without male escort, self-righteous business-and-chapel men from the grim North —they all think it, too.

O God! O England!

It used to be said that we left our morals behind when we crossed to Calais. We know better now, or should. It's our inhibitions we leave behind.

But how quickly we snatch them up again at Dover! What else do these people say as on pine-scented hilltop, by the waters of the Danube or on the busy pavement of a famous city they sit and savour the delights of the cafe idea? They also say: 'Of course, this is all right for the Portuguese, the Hungarians or the French. But it would never do at home!'

And back they go to their primeval social ooze and the local tyrant on the licensing bench, forgetting how his wife had sat and sat over her coffee and liqueur after leaving the Vienna Opera House, gazes majestically, ptaronisingly, at the local hotel-keeper who humbly, perhaps with a solicitor in attendance, prays for the boon of an hour's extension for a dance on his 'licensed premises.' O God, O England!

There is an important question of international good manners in all this. We enjoy the hospitality we receive abroad—even though we pay for it. But what have we to offer in return? Nothing, except stern licensing laws and places of refreshment which are understood by the native, because he understands nothing better, but are incomprhensible to the foreigner.

Excellent Influence

Before this war we nibbled at the idea of attracting tourists to England, hoping to pick up a million or two where we have spent hundreds of millions. But we remain as much 'The Unknown Isle' as we were in the French book so called of thirty or more years ago. The lack of the cafe, and all that goes with it, has been as big a bar to the understanding of the British as the Channel itself.

But never mind the foreigners. Let us think of ourselves. The humanising and educative influence of the good cafe is illimitable. It puts manners before 'drink; it is death on boozing; it short-circuits the smart crowd with their flash chromium cocktail bars, and elevates those who want something better than the average 'drink places' we have.

It is truly a school of manners, and though the British at home might not understand the cafe at first they would learn.

The weather by the way, has 'nothing' to do with our backwardness. If it is truly because of British hypocrisy that we do not perform ourselves; then perhaps the case is hopeless, because that is a deep mental, or moral malady. But if it is not hypocrisy, then we are just wilfully and stupidly a century overdue in becoming wholly civilised.

With all this one may like, even adore, certain types of country pubs, certain sorts of London saloon bars. But to be without the cafe is to be without a social limb. Why go on for ever without it? The last great war did not bring us the cafe, though one epitome of it ran! "Six million men went overseas, learned to like the cafe and the 'estaminet, and came back to find the pubs closed.'

One of our 'rewards' for winning the last war, indeed, was a heavy cut in freedom, by increased licensing restrictions. This time we should try to get something positive out of all our sacrifice and suffering .....'Better buildings... proper cafes.

Perhaps some of us should start a Society for the Propagation of the Cafe. We are fighting for civilisation, and it's time we insisted on having a bit for ourselves.

"THE WORLD REVIEW."

TAKE 10 DROPS

or 2 TABLETS

There's nothing to equal a dose of PHOSFERINE for bracing, strengthening and invigorating you when you feel you have drawn too heavily on your reserves. It puts back what you have taken out of yourself—strength, energy and vitality.

PHOSFERINE

For all disorders caused by exhaustion of the nervous system.

Props.: Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons) Ltd., Watford, Eng.

Try Degon's "EYE-CURE" (Regd.) a guaranteed Specific for CATARACT and all other Eye-troubles. No risk. Thousands cured without operation Safe, Sure, Worldwide reputed and tested. Success Guaranteed

Price Rs 2/- Postage As. -/10/-

KAMALA WORKS, (B/4), Panchpota, Bengal.

Agent:- Thomson & Taylor Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Frivolities From Farsi

THE PERSIAN IS A SENSITIVE SOUL BUT HE IS ALWAYS READY TO GIVE AND TAKE A JOKE

By A Professor of Persian

"The Persians are one of the wittiest people of the world, says Malcolm, "to know them is to love them."

E. G. Browne who spent many years of his life amongst them thinks likewise. "Every educated Persian has some suitable verse to embellish his speech, and a few anecdotes to illustrate his points", says he.

Sir E. D. Ross, the distinguished scholar and Orientalist, once told the writer of this article, "Persians are very witty, but their wits are never trival. Although sometimes coarse from our viewpoint they are always subtle. The Persians bear their "sword" with ease, their weapon is light, but the blow is heavy, indeed."

In the course of his article on "The History of Court-Jesters" Mr. E. D. Forbes writes,

"Ours were never grotesque, and had plenty of humour. They were fully conscious of, and rich in, essentials. But let us admit that more often than not their jokes were heavy..... The Persian Court-Jester, on the other hand, was a quite different personage, and a strange mixture. He was a poet, a boon companion, a wit and a willing victim of his patrons' practical jokes. He was also an antidote to his patron's pride, and a mammer of fools, all at once."

Wit And Humours

We give below some of their standard jokes preserved in history and literature.

A man who claimed to be God was brought before Harun Rashid. "Last year", said the enraged Caliph, "one who claimed to be a Prophet was killed."

"It was well done", replied the claimant to Divinity, "for I had never sent him."

* * * *

A like claimant to prophetship was put under trial before Mamud. "What miracle have you to support your claim?", asked the Commander of the Faithful. "I can read your mind", said the prophet. "Do!", ordered the Caliph.

"It is in your mind that I am an imposter", clamly answered the man.

* * * *

Daqiqi, the first to conceive the idea of composing the "Book of Kings" (Shah-nama), looked worried before his patron Mansur I. "What is the matter with you?" asked the monarch. "I have not money to discharge my debts", said Daqiqi. "You are silly! This should be your creditor's worry."

* * * *

Talhak, The Court-Jester.

Talhak is a notable figure in the history of Persian wit and humour. The literature of the country preserves some very amusing anecdotes about this great wit.

While yet a school boy Talhak saw one day a butcher dragging a goat. "Where do you want to carry it?", asked the boy. "To the butcher-house", replied he.

"Ah: I thought you were taking it to the school. Why should it not go then?" said the boy innocently.

* * * *

On the very first day of his introduction to the Court there happened an amusing incident.

"Peace be on you! O Allah", said Talhak to the Sultan.

"Am not an Allah, you idiot!" replied the monarch.

"I beg your pardon! Peace be be on you, O Gabriel!", Talhak corrected himself.

"I am not Gabriel either. you fool;", said the king a little enraged.

"Then why should you sit there like that. Come down from the throne and sit with us like men", said Talhak.

* * *

One day the Sultan spoke very highly of the property of brinjal, and thereupon Talhak recited almose a panegyric in its praise. Next day Mahmud changed his opinion and thought that the egg-plant was harmful, and lo! Talhak was out to dispraise it to his heart's content.

"You are a strange being", remonstrated one of the assembly, "the other day you talked well of it and now you speak ill of the same." "You are a fool!", replied Talhak immediately, "I am the King's servant and not the brinjal's."

There was a conspiracy to tease Talhak. One day while he was sitting with the Sultan there came a messenger to inform him that his wife had lost her senses. "Nonsense! Women never have sense, she must have lost her head," replied Talhak calmly.

* * *

His masterpiece is the following: Once he found his wife delirious and woke her up. "I have seen an awful dream," said she. "There came a man who having killed me wanted to bury me in a grave much against my will. You woke me up just while he was to put me in the pit." "Death may take me soon!" exclaimed Talhak. "I should have waited for some time more."

* * * *

Quips On The Qazwini

"The people of Qazwin are reputed (very unjustly) to be the stupidest in Persia" (Browne 3:233), and the following few are amongst the many follies attributed to them:—

"My eye hurts me", said a man to his Qazwini friend.

"I tell you what you should do," suggested the Qazwini, "Last year one of my teeth hurt me and I pulled it out."

* * *

Two Qazwinis were discussing the construction of towers.

First Q: I tell you how they do it! They first build a tunnel over ground, and then erect it up."

Second Q: "You are a fool! They first dig a well, and then turn it upside down."

* * *

A Qazwini armed with an enormous shield received a bullet on his head. He was much annoyed and exclaimed, "Are you blind that you cannot see so large a shield and must needs hit me on this head?"

* * *

Once while the poet Jami was repeating with the fervour the line:

So constantly art thou in my stricken soul and sleepless eye
That whoever appears from afar I think it is thou.

A Qazwini interrupted him. "Suppose it were an ass?"

"I think it is thou," replied the great poet.

* * *

His masterpiece is the following: A Qazwini lost a he-ass but claimed his neighbour's she-ass as his own. "You are mad! You have lost a he-ass but this is a she-ass. How can this be yours?" remonstrated the neighbour.

"But mine, too, was not very much of a he-ass," calmy replied the Qazwini.

* * * *

Mughal Memoirs

A few more would give some idea of the life at the Court of the Great Mughals in India.

On the occasion of his 31st anniversary Emperor Akbar invited resolutions on Social Reforms. Jahangir (then Prince Salim) proposed a legislation to restrain child-marriage.

"No, sir!" submitted the Court-jester.

"Why?" asked the Prince.

"Well, sir,! It is like this. A man would never marry if it is left to his mature judgment," replied the Jester.

* * *

Emperor Jehangir personally attended the death-ceremony of one of his chief courtiers and found the Jester bitterly weeping. "I never knew he was related to you," asked the monarch.

"It is, therefore, that I am weeping," said he sobbing.

* * *

One day the renowned 'Urfi recited his famous poem on "Kashmir," and when he reached the portion which described the "possibility of the dead reviving in Spring," the Jester looked very much worred. "What is the matter with you?" asked one of the assembly. "Well, I am afraid lest my dead wife should come again to trouble me," said he with a deep sigh.

Thus Spake Vivekananda!

The following observations made in 1897 by the Great Saint—his eightieth birthday anniversary is being celebrated this week—sound prophetic to-day.

The political systems that we are struggling with in India, have been in Europe in ages, have been tried for centuries, and have been found wanting. One after another the institutions, systems and everything connected with political government have been condemned as useless, and Europe is restless, does not know where to turn.

The material tyranny is tremendous. The wealth and the power of a country are in the hands of a few men who do not work, but manipulate the work of millions of human beings. By this power they can deluge the whole earth with blood. Religion and all things are under their feet; they rule and stand supreme.

The western world is governed by handful of Shylocks. All those things that you hear about—constitutional government, freedom, liberty, and parliaments—are but jokes. The west is groaning under the tyranny of the Shylocks, and the East is groaning under the tyranny of the Priests; each must keep the other in check.

The whole of the western civilization will crumble in the next fifty years if there is no spiritual foundation. It is hopeless and perfectly useless to attempt to govern mankind with the sword You will find the very centres from which such ideas as Government by force sprang up are the very first centres to degrade and degenerate and crumble to pieces.

Europe, the centre of manifestation of material energy, will crumble into dust within fifty years if she is not mindful to change her position, to shift her ground and make spirituality the basis of her life And what will save Europe is the religion of the Upanishads.

Swami Vivekananda

3 Books FREE

Send us just one anna stamp to cover postage, and ask for FREE copies of (1) The Rational Way to Superb Manhood By Dr Gambers (2) Physical Fitness for Marriage (3) Children by Choice By Dr Gambers. and when the post brings to your door all these copies post paid, see what a big return you get for your one anna

BRIJMOHAN & Co., BOMBAY 5

GANDHI ASTROLOGER

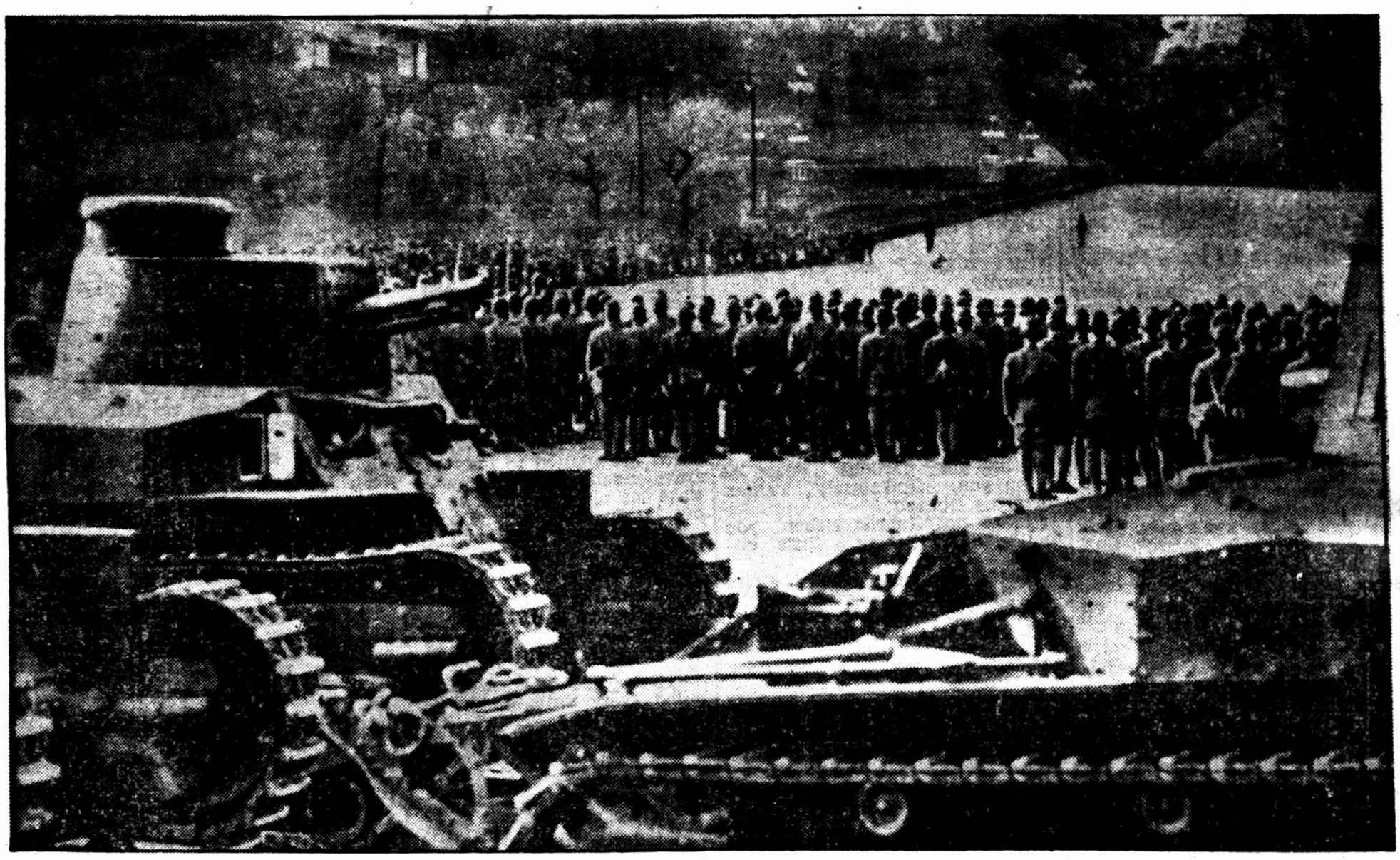
On family, love, profession, health, wealth, journeys, luck in lotteries, races, etc, lucky number, colour and days by monthly details, for 1 year Rs. 3 Weekly Rs 10. V P. P. As. 5 State birth details or sex, age, writing time Hanuman Ashramam, Tirutani, S. India

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Acute or Chronic Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured radically and permanently in four weeks Complete satisfaction guaranteed Particulars on request

KAMALA WORKS
(B/1), Panchpota Bengal

TOKYO—



—AT A QUARTER TO ZERO HOUR

THE scene is the famous Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. It is 9 in the evening. The lobby is almost deserted.

To save electricity nearly all the lights have been turned out. The main dining room is in darkness. A hat-check girl and a clerk wait forlornly behind the desk. It is like this almost every evening now in the once gay hotel.

But this evening is an exception. An automobile glides under the porte-cochere and drives up to the front entrance. Men in uniform get out. Other cars pull up behind, until one side of the hotel's lily pond is lined with them. The occupants enter the hotel and congregate in the dim lobby.

They are speaking German and wearing German naval uniforms. Some of them are four-stripers; some of the younger men have two stripes. But they are all wearing the long blue coats and the stiff standing collars of the Reich's naval officers.

These men are residents of the hotel and usually wear mufti. But tonight there was a banquet at the German Embassy and they and many other German naval officers stationed in Tokyo were present. They are members of what some anti-Axis Japanese call "Hitler's army of occupation."

Nippon's Show Place

In normal times the Imperial Hotel was the crowded center of Tokyo's social life, its grills and banquet halls thronged with Japanese and foreigners. Lights burned brightly; there was music and laughter. Its basement shops did a thriving business with American tourists.

The Imperial is crowded to-day too. But not with pre-war American tourists carrying kodaks and guide books. When the writer was there recently the Imperial was full of "tourists" from Germany and Italy. The wing of the third floor where I lived was almost entirely given over to Axis representatives—most of them naval officers, writes Henry C. Wolfe in "New York Times Magazine."

Incidentally, the Germans and Italians let each other strictly alone. And, ironically enough, when they conversed with their Japanese allies, they all spoke English.

The Imperial is a show place, where economic restrictions are least stringently applied. Yet there are shortages and rationing even there. If you live on the third floor you must walk up two flights of stone steps, because the elevators have been stopped to conserve electricity. Rarely can a guest obtain a biscuit or a cracker with his afternoon tea. The bar is allowed to sell alcoholic beveaages only at specified times Luncheon is restricted to food costing two yen fifty. When an American diner asked for a second helping of pudding, the only part of the meal that was palatable, the shocked maitre d'hotel exclaimed: "Do you want me to go to jail!" All in all, the Imperial is a dreary place.

★

His Majesty Emperor Hirohito of Japan—

—otherwise known to the foreign residents of Tokyo as Big Charlie!

★

Grim Evidence

If the Imperial is dreary, what of the rest of Tokyo? This city, with a population of some 6,500,000, the third largest in the world, is the center of Japanese political, economic and cultura life. It is the capital and metropolis of an empire. To-day it reflects the economic deterioration of Japan and the progressive poverty that is grinding down her people. On every hand the visito sees grim evidence of hardship.

Trams and trains are seriously overcrowded because materia cannot be spared to replace th broken-down cars. Shabby clothes are almost the universal rule There are queues before stores Food is rationed; many foodstuffs are unobtainable at any price. The goods in shop windows and on shelves are made of ersatz materials. Shoes of real leather cannot be found. A suit of shoddy material costs a fantastic price. Cotton wool, rubber, leather are needed for the army and civilians must get along without them.

Tokyo was formerly called a "shopper's paradise," and the famous Ginza, a street known to every foreigner who has visited Japan, was a glitter with inviting shops stocked with a myriad of beautiful articles. The Ginza is as crowded as ever to-day; but, aside from soldiers and sailors on leave the crowds are made up of house wives trying to find cloth that will not disintegrate the third time it is washed. Whateve the type of store, its goods are of poor quality. Foreign exchange must be conserved in order to buy abroad raw materials for the army and navy. Civilian needs are ignored.

Verboten!

Many of the taxis are run on charcoal gas. Again a shortage, this time of gasoline. A few months ago the municipal authorities conducted a gasoline mileage contest. The winner was credited with eighty-one miles from a single gallon. This extraordinary mileage was made possible, so the Japanese say, by coasting down all hills and throwing the clutch out whenever the car attained a little momentum.

For all his economic troubles, the Japanese has little in the way of escape. Travel is discouraged by the government. There used to be eight large dance halls in Tokyo and more than one hundred dance clubs. All are closed now. Dancing is forbidden; it is considered out of keeping with the spirit of the times. And beer is strictly rationed. When the day's supply is used, no more may be sold.

Cinema fare is limited. Almost no foreign films are shown except propaganda pictures such as "Sieg im Westen." I saw this picture, which purports to portray Hitler's victory on the Western front, at the Hibiya. The Japanese audience sat in silence during the showing. There was no sign of approval or disapproval, no enthusiasm. But the German military attache has expressed his satisfaction with the impression the film has made on the Japanese public. It is part of Hitler's campaign to convince the Nippocible, that Japan must throw in her lot unreservedly with the Nazis.

Cheerless Life

Tokyo's theatres are crowded. An American, long resident in Tokyo, explained it this way: Inflation is producing higher wages for war industry workers But there is little that they can buy with their money. So they spend their wages freely on amusements. It is, therefore, extremely difficult to get a ticket for the all-girl re-

A Vivid First Hand Description Of The Cold, Hungry And Cheerless Capital Of Japan, The Third Largest City In The World

view at the Takarazuka Gekijo. This popular repertory company presents operettas and ballets in which ancient Japanese classics are westernized. The theme of the revue is likely to be heroic, with young actresses playing the parts of brave Samurai who have laid the foundations for modern Nippon. The curtain goes up at 6; the house is jammed, with many parents holding children on their laps. But it is all over and the lights are turned out by 9-45.

Despite ubiquitous bands of marching children and flag-bearing processions, life in Tokyo is cheerless and foreboding. All living is keyed to the war. Office workers interrupt their workaday routine to go through a period of gymnastics. In the outer gardens of the Imperial Palace noncommissioned officers put high school boys through military exercises.

The average citizen is severely taxed and regimented. He is constantly driven to make greater sacrifices He must eschew "dangerous thoughts." He sees little tin boxes come back from China to the homes of his neighbors. He knows what is in the boxes. He dreads the shortage of coal next Winter.

When the citizen of Tokyo goes along the gingko-shaded streets of the capital he sees signs everywhere warning him to beware of spies. He fears to be seen speaking to a foreigner. He is not certain of his own neighbour.

Constant Spying

All Americans and British are of course, suspect and closely watched. This is doubly true of a writer. One evening as I walked out of the Imperial Hotel and sauntered across the street to Hibiya Park, at some little distance behind me was a young Japanese who had a book under one arm and an umbrella over the other. As I strolled along the winding paths he followed. Even when I doubled back he stayed on my trail. An hour passed with the stranger still in my wake. Leaving the park I walked over to the American Club, went inside, read for a half hour, came out, only to find the young man with the book and umbrella still at my heels. Nothing important, but a sign of the times in wartime Tokyo.

In general the business elements of Japan have hoped for an end of the China "incident" and a rapprochement with the United States and Britain They have deplored the increasingly adverse economic condition of the empire and the constant danger of a conflict with the democracies Some of these men have studied at American universities; many of them have business connections in the United States. If you can get them to talk they tell you that a Japanese-American war would be a catastrophe for both countrise.

Some representatives of Japanese big business are bitterly critical of the policies of their military overlords. But the business element has been growing less hopeful of any betterment in relations with America. Even those who condemn their country's belligerent policies toward the United States resent what they call the "hostile encirclement" of the ABCD (Americans, British, Chinese, Dutch). "The Chinese incident could have been settled last year but for American interference," they complain.

Dazzling Prospect

And what about the little man? Does he blame the Japanese militarists for involving him in suffering and danger? Not particularly. He is pretty thoroughly cut off from outside news. He cannot listen to foreign broadcasts; his newspapers tell him what the government wants him to believe. He is unceasingly told that his troubles are caused by rich, selfish, envious nations which are trying to throttle and destroy his fatherland. All the propaganda mediums at the disposal of the government seek to convince him that his leaders are fightting to win for him more rice, better clothing, economic security and peace.

The little man has dinned into him the grandiose propaganda of the "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere." He is told that once this vast politico-economic bloc becomes a reality he will enjoy peace and affluence. His troubles will be over. Nippon will be the center of a gigantic empire stretching from the mid-Pacific westwards deep into Asia and from the northern tip of Japan southward far below the Equator.

His table will be spread with rice from Indo-China, coffee and spices from Java, sugar from the Philippines, beef from Australia. There will be plenty of tobacco from the Philippines. Oil and rubber from Sumatra, tin from Malaya, iron from Thailand, hemp and gold from the Philippines, wool from Australia will supply Japanese industry. Japan will provide the industry for this great politico-economic empire, the other countries will produce the raw materials and become a market. It is a prospect to dazzle the Japanese public.

But in spite of all the economic regimentation, the ubiquitous secret police and the high pressure propaganda, the Japanese public is not completely taken in. The promise of prosperity some time in the future does not make up for the shortage of rice and milk to-day.

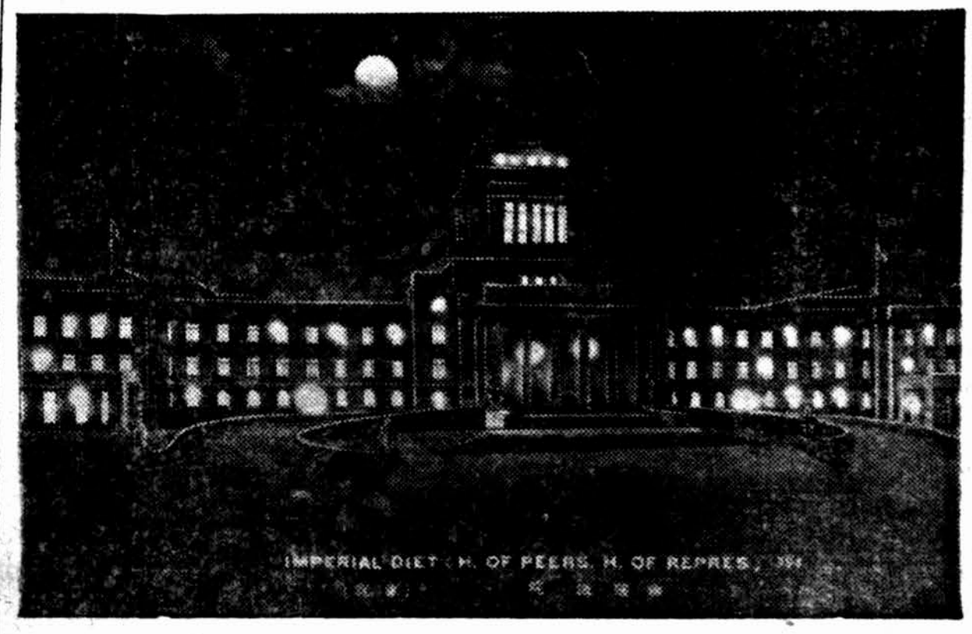
Limit Of Endurance

In spite of their Axis bonds the feeling of the Japanese for the Nazis is not enthusiastic. The German naval officers at the Imperial Hotel and elsewhere in Tokyo are a constant reminder that Japan is in some measure of bondage to the senior member of the Axis. Educated Nipponese realize, moreover, that a victorious Reich might well present a deadly threat to all their empire's ambitions.

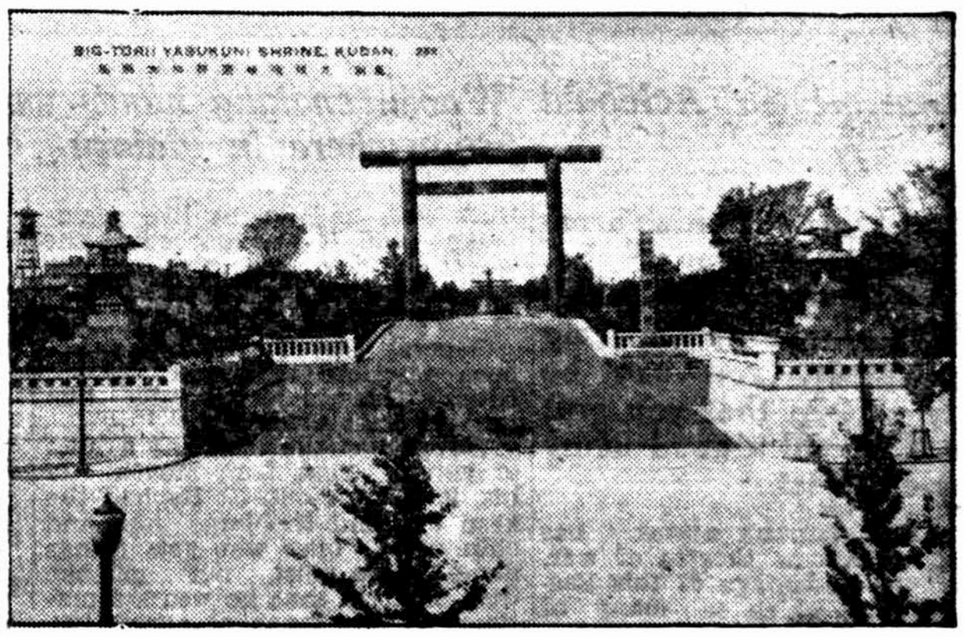
No matter in which direction the citizen of the Land of the Rising Sun may look these days, he sees his country beset by economic, political and military problems. Frozen assets, embargoes and international crises are remote matters which the average Japanese only vaguely comprehends. But he understands such realities as empty rice sacks, unfilled coal bins, darkened streets, overcrowded trams and urns containing ashes from the battlefields of China.

Is all this going to mean anything? Will war weariness and suffering precipitate a collapse? Most certainly the pressure, the acute shortages and the lowering standard of living should lead to an eventual crisis. But such a turn of events seems unlikely in the near future.

The Nipponese can take a lot of hardship. They have never known a high standard of living. Their fatalistic philosophy and sense of national discipline would probably cushion them against a sudden collapse of the spirit. Nevertheless, the economic situation in Japan is growing steadily worse, there is no early prospect of a turn for the better, and even a tough race like the Japanese may some time reach the limit of human endurance.

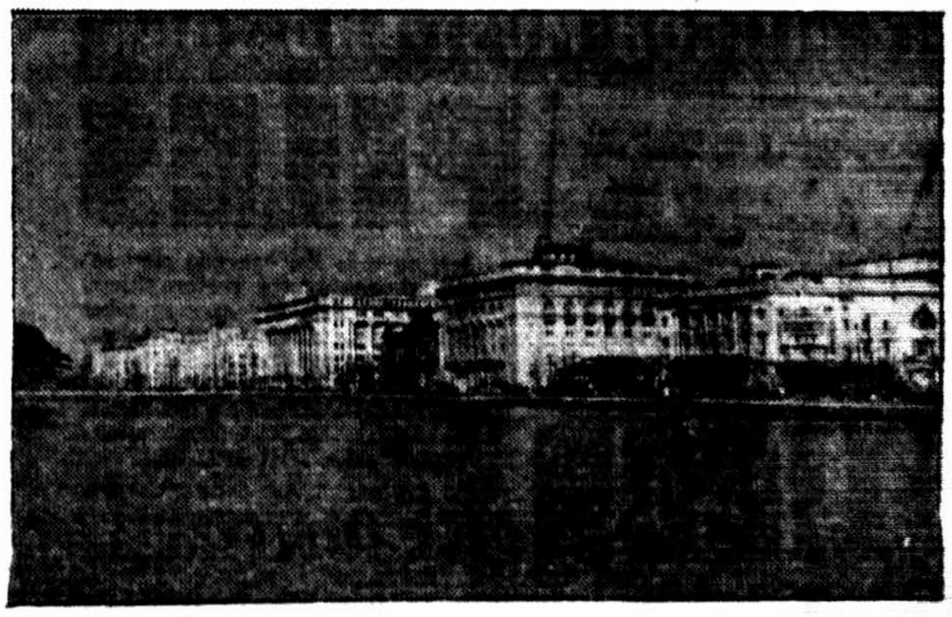


The Imperial Diet

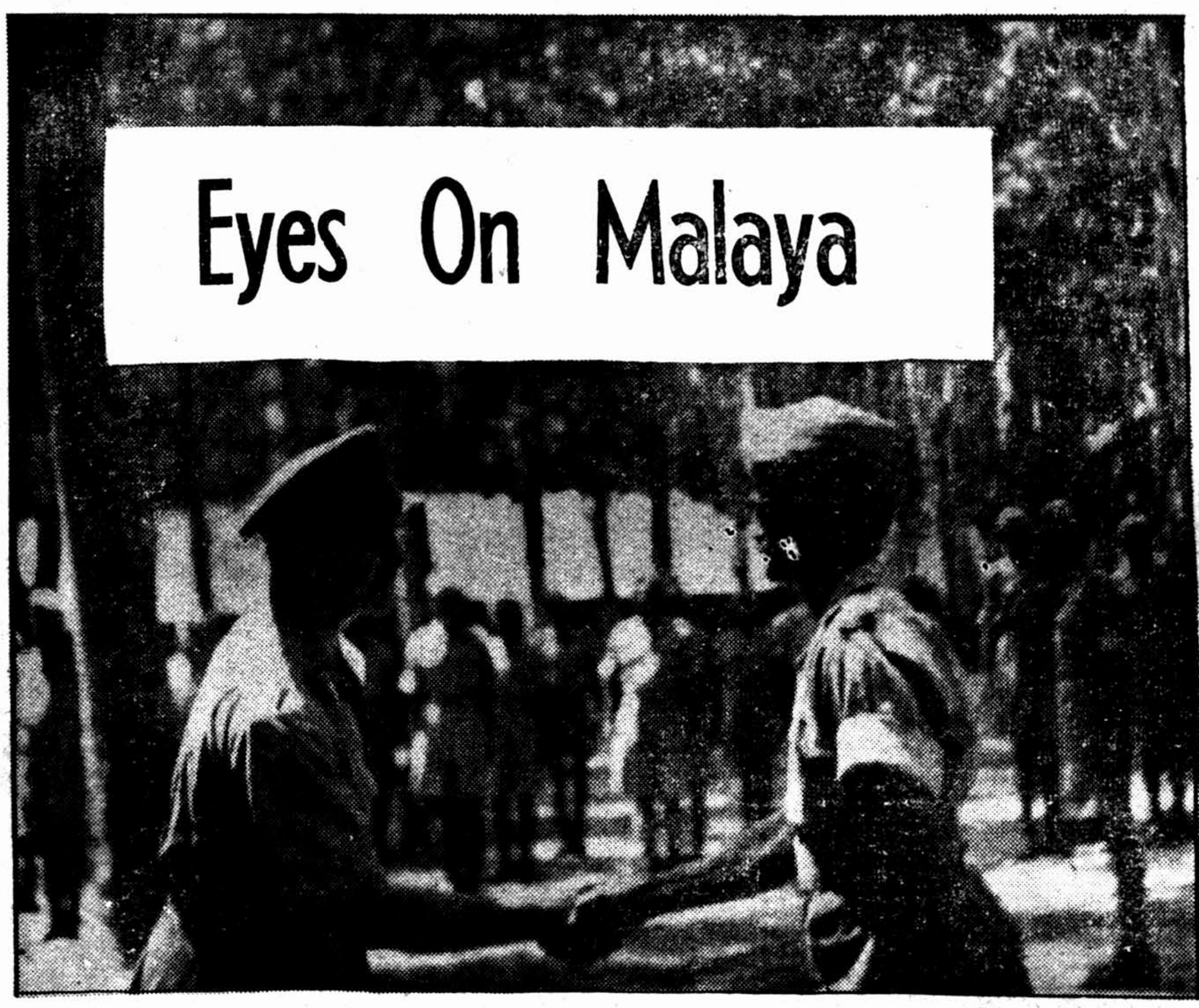


Big-Torii Yasukuni Shrine, Kudan.

A view of Ginza Street—the principal business quarter of Tokyo



The Waterfront



General Sir Achibald Wavell shaking hands with an Indian Officer somewhere in Malaya

WAVELL, HUTTON, POWNALL —Keymen Of Far East

By SIDNEY HORNIBLOW

IF you join the British army with the idea of being a soldier for life, with the idea of making the army your career, you can be pretty certain that you will have to spend a good many years out East.

Now that Japan's attack has opened up a new theatre of war, we see the advantage of this Eastern training which so many of our soldiers have had.

The three men, our three chief leaders in the new campaign, have all spent many years of their Army life in gaining first hand experience of just those very conditions which they are going to meet in the present war with Japan.

Let us have a look at the men themselves. Wavell, Pownall and Hutton—those are the three.

In the first place, Wavell. It is very gratifying to those of us in Britain who made such a hero of Wavell in the early days of the war to see that he has so soon been given the chance to take active command again of a vital theatre of war. Remember those spectacular victories of his in the first British advance into Libya. Why, at that time no other General had captured the public heart quite so completely as Wavell had, Wavell was the man.

And then last July he was suddenly switched from his middle East Command to take charge in India? It came as a shock to us, and then we remembered that, well, he fought five campaigns, and it was probably the wisest thing to do to give him a rest. Now we see the importance of that move.

General Wavell is 58—he has been described as a war genius. Hitler's General Keitel calls him our cleverest General.

Wavell has the look of a man of action. That firm mouth of his, it is clear-cut. He had the keen eye and the large nose and chin of the man who gets things done. You must not mistake that monocle that he wears sometimes as any touch of affectation, for Wavell unfortunately lost an eye in France in the last war, and that explains the monocle.

If you were to visit him at G. H. Q., you would probably find working in his shirt-sleeves, and you would love to hear him talk—he is a brilliant speaker. You have probably read some of his books—he is a first class writer, and his great friend, Allenby, provided him with one of his most thrilling stories.

Unorthodox In Methods

Even when he was at school at Winchester, Wavell was always wanting to play at toy soldiers. It was in the Boer War that he received his commission and then began a long series of campaigns. He served on the North-West Frontier of India, he served in France and then later on, he went as Military Attache with the Russian Army in the Caucasus. After that, he joined the Egyptian Expeditionary Force and thus began his long association with Allenby.

Wavell is never afraid of being unorthodox in his methods. He is a great believer in youth and new ideas. He says that a good infantryman should be a compound of a poacher, cat-burglar and gunman. A good commander should have a touch of the gambler and, he says, a good young General will usually beat a good old one.

He is wholeheartedly in favour of mechanisation, and he believes that no Army Officer should hold high command until he has put in at least six months in close cooperation with the Royal Air Force.

You get a good idea, I think, of the spirit of the man in his own words: "We stand firm," he says, "whatever happens—dictators fade away but the British Empire never dies."

Lt.-General Hutton

Now, under him in Burma for strategic purposes, we have appointed as General Officer Commanding Lt.-General Thomas J. Hutton, who was Chief of the General Staff in India. Hutton is regarded as one of the outstanding officers of the brilliant staff which has been formed in India since the war broke out.

Hutton himself is a young man—he is only 51. He received his commission in the Royal Artillery in 1909. He was wounded three times in the last war and gained several decorations, including the Military Cross and bar.

It is not often that a man meets his wife on the battlefield, but General Hutton did. She was a young Scottish doctor and they met in Serbia. Mrs. Hutton still continues her medical work, and only two years ago she left London to join her husband in India, where she is now the head of a large hospital organisation.

General Hutton gained quick promotion in the years of peace between the two wars. He was a major in 1927, a colonel in 1930 and major-general in 1938. He had a spell in Palestine until the year the war began when he went to India.

Sir Henry Pownall

And now what about our new Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, Lt.-General Sir Henry Pownall? He had a very early introduction to Japan. His mother took him there when he was a little baby only three months old. His father, by the way, was the man who built Japan's principal railways.

Pownall as a child was taught to speak Japanese as well as English. It is rather appropriate that he should be the man who is now leading the fight against the Japanese.

Once again, it is the story of a young commander. Pownall is only 54. We have spoken of him here as one of the British Army's bright young men, one of its discoveries. As a matter of fact, he has had an incredibly varied experience in his Army career. Time and again, he has been picked out and promoted over the heads of men many years his senior.

He is a keen, alert man with a lively twinkling eye and a clear logical mind. He is a Londoner too, though he has not spent much of his life in London. Altogether he has had a good 30 years' artillery service

Early Career

He was brought to England from Japan to be educated at the famous Public School of Rugby and then went to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He was among the first 15 students of his year when he was there.

His first foreign service was as a subaltern in the Royal Horse Artillery at Lucknow. For eight years he served with artillery both in England and in India, and then came the war. He served in France, Belgium, won the D. S. O. and the Military Cross. He was in command of a battery in France for two years of the fiercest fighting. And then after the war he took up various appointments in England until the time came for him to go East again, to the North-West Frontier, where he took part in the 1930 operations and then back home again to England.

And then came the second World War. Pownall was made Chief of the General Staff of the British Expeditionary Force under Lord Gort. When France collapsed Pownall returned to England to become the first Inspector-General of our Home Guard. After that, he went across to Northern Ireland to command the British troops there, and then last May, he was made Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Pretty good record that, for one man and a fairly young man too, as soldiers go. Sir Henry Pownall faces now, probably, the toughest job of the lot.

(Since his talk was delivered Gen. Wavell has been appointed supreme Commander in the South West Pacific area with General Pownall as his Chief of Staff).

(A.B.B.C. TALK).

A SMALL boy was hurrying to school. He was late and on the way he kept saying: "Please, God, don't let me be late."

At that moment he stumbled and fell. He picked himself up slowly and mutteered, "All right, you needn't push me."

WHY 'PILICON' MUST END YOUR PILES

QUICK RELIEF—"I am glad to say that relief was felt by using your 'Pilicon' ".
A. N. B., Delhi.

REPEAT ORDER—"I find 'Pilicon' efficacious.....Send me immediately one tube of the Ointment".
R. B. E. Ratnagiri.

QUITE A MIRACLE—"My wife has been fully cured by your 'Pilicon'. This ointment is a miracle for Piles".
A. H., Karachi.

Because it is the one pile ointment that penetrates the swollen tissues. "Pilicon" contains, among other things, 27% Adeps Lanae Anhyd. which has a peculiar affinity to the natural fat of the skin and is therefore readily absorbed by the tissues. For quick and lasting results "Pilicon" takes a lot of beating.

Rs. 2-4 per tube. Postage extra.

PILICON PILE OINTMENT

Made by: W. B. CARTWRIGHT, LTD., LEEDS, ENGLAND.
Sole Distributors: CASTOPHENE MFG. CO., Karachi.

EVOLUTION OF AHIMSA DOCTRINE

INDIAN CULTURE AND NON-VIOLENCE, Vols. I and II (Telugu). By K. Satakopacharya, M.A., B.L., with a Preface by Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya. Published by the Author at Cocanada (East Godavari Dt.) Price, Vol. I Re. 1 and Vol. II Ans. 12.

At a time, like the present, when the philosophy of violence is triumphantly parading its crimson colours before a febrile and fascinated world, it requires more than human faith, reason and argument to seek to establish humanity on a basis of love and non-violence. Yet, it is to such a high task, though limited in scope to India, that Mr. K. Satakopacharya, sets himself in his "Indian Culture and Non-Violence" published in two parts.

In the first volume of the book the author expresses his conviction that Indian culture is based on the philosophy of non-violence, and seeks to prove it by tracing the evolution of the doctrine of non-violence, in Indian history. In doing so, Mr. Acharya covers a wide field of literature, religious as well as secular, starting from the Vedas down to the writings of Vivekananda. He holds that Vedic Aryan culture was not so violent as is usually described to be. True, the Rig Veda abounds in descriptions of wars; but he assures us that Rig Vedic wars are metaphoric fancies symbolizing natural phenomena. According to the author, untouchability came into existence as a result of the mutual social boycott between the Aryans and the non-Aryans; and the observation that the institution of untouchability has acted as an impediment towards the development of non-violence, is extremely sound. In his condemnation of the bloody sacrifices (Yajnas) as contrary to the spirit of Hindu teaching Mr. Acharya is candid and impartial. He goes on to prove how the Upanishadic teachings of the oneness of God and unity of life constitute the foundations of the doctrine of non-violence. He should have expanded this section of his work, but has failed to do so. He notices the contributions of Jainism and Buddhism to the doctrine of non-violence. He has also referred to the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, and tried to show that even the sanskrit "Kvya" literature tended to reflect and propagate the Hindu teaching of non-violence. but here the author's partizan zeal appears to have got the better of the scholar's acumen. To the same zeal we owe Mr. Acharya's suggestion, that non-violence spread from India to Syria and paved the way for the rise of Christianity. He also holds that the Gita teaches non-violence. He also opines that the Hindus failed against the Muslim onslaughts because, the former abandoned their age-old doctrine of non-violence.

The first volume of the book would appear to need drastic revision and abridgement. There are quite a number of errors, of fact as well as of literary form, which ought not to have been allowed to remain in the work. The printer's devil has also busy with his mischief in many places. A Sanskrit Sloka cited at the foot of p. 173, and a Telugu poem at the foot of p. 280, are terrible to read. Moreover, the author has not cared to observe the distinction between "tha" and "dha", which failure, though a provincial characteristic of the Northern Sirkars, is unpardonable in a distinguished writer of Mr. Satakopacharya's standing. The last unfortunate section on festivals should be mercilessly expunged from the book in a future edition, as the arguments employed therein are too far-fetched.

The second part of the book is more satisfactory than the first. In this volume the author surveys recent tendencies in political, social and economic life of India, and offers constructive criticism and suggestions thereon. Mr. Acharya develops his pet theory that violent ways are foreign to our culture; and argues that failure of terrorists and revolutionaries in our country is due to the resilience of India's cultural heritage. He holds that Indian independence can be won by non-violent means, as embodied in the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi. He points out that innumerable anomalies have crept into our social and individual life, such as the Hindu-Muslim discord perpetuated by the vicious system of separate electorates going down to local bodies, untouchability, denial of temple entry to Harijans, early marriages and unjust restrictions on women. He regrets the decay of Indian industries and the consequent rise of the factory system with its attendant evils of slums, mechanization and drink, all assuredly making for the prevalence of a violent atmosphere Though not a full-blooded opponent of machinery, Mr. Acharya makes out an admirable case for khaddar, and village and home industries; and shows how the economics of khaddar obviates murderous competition, and leads the people to self-dependence, simplicity, health, mutual sympathy and non-violence. The author is opposed to the Socialism of the type preached by some of its exponents in India. Though the ideals of socialism are good, they are based on violence, says the author, "and lead to violence inasmuch as socialism looks towards, and insists on, material good primarily to be achieved by machinery. The author has included a chapter on the problem of the States, though its relevancy, as far as non-violence is concerned, is extremely doubtful.

The author then deals with the necessity of individuals training themselves for a life of love and non-violence by personal discipline in the matter of pure food and bodily exercise, by "brahmacharya", truth-speaking, etc. Ahimsa is dependent on constructive programme. He pleads for the dissemination of literature calculated to promote, among the masses, the atmosphere of love and non-violence. Assuredly Mr. Satakopacharya's work is a solid contribution towards the creation of such an atmosphere. His style is exact without being pedantic. It flows with remarkable ease, and at times achieves classical distinction and power.

M. V. MOORTHY.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

SAROJINI NAIDU

(BY MRS. H. J. COOPER)

After reading the beautiful Introduction to her poems "The Golden Threshold" by Arthur Symons.

Sarojini, the passion-made wonder of perfume and song, Attar and Delight. "The scents of red roses and sandalwood flutter," is herself the 'very me' as she herself writes, 'that triumphs over that other part.'

"And smiles are entwining like magical serpents" are the thrills we feel through her poems; "And exquisite, subtle and slow" the movement: "Now singing and swaying and swinging, ... now wantonly winding, they flash, now they falter," is the exquisite curve and masterly rhythm of her Oriental-scented verses. Even she it is, "Eyes ravished with rapture, celestially panting what passionate bosoms aflaming with fire!" This, very charm of blue and green and red and purple and gold dazzles is the magical Sarojini!

Her expression is essentially oriental. "She hangs like a star in the dew of our song," "To clear the sky of the discontent", "Lira! liree! Lira! liree!" "See how the speckled sky burns like a pigeon's throat", "You flaunt your beauty in the rose" are unique Eastern expressions. Our songbird of glittering colours dances over English floors. But her glad gold and sapphire Green and radiant yellow are typically Indian. Hers is a peacock-coloured charm of variegated rapture.

Long live Sarojini!

Maker Of Modern Punjab

MAHATMA HANSRAJ, Maker of THE MODERN PUNJAB, By SRI RAM SHARMA Professor of History, D. A.-V. College, Lahore, pp. 300, with portraits, Price Rs. 2/4 (Arya Pradeshik Pratinidhi Sabha, Lahore).

This is the life of a hero, a true Aryan Acharya, of a man although "thin as a reed, and beset with poverty and domestic afflictions, accomplishing miracles, by dint of faith, courage, utter self-lessness, self-sacrifice, steady adherence to the goal and an immaculate character.

Hansraj was born in 1864 and died in 1938. During this time, he made the modern Punjab. Starting his career as honorary editor of "Regenerator of Arya Varta", he helped to start and gave his free life service to the Anglo-Vedic School, which under his guidance developed gradually into the present D. A.-V. College, Lahore, with its sister institutions. Many a story is related in the book, of Hansraj's generosity, love for his students, his strong sense of dicipline, his love of games, his simple life and high thinking.

A True "Karma Yogin

During his 26 years' service to the College, he built up a great and noble tradition for it. He inaugurated the Order of Life Members, missionaries in the cause of Arya Samaj. He drew up his famous programme for the regeneration of Hindus. It is given in extenso, in this book. As a leading member of the Arya Samaj, Lala Hansraj inaugurated and successfully carried out many humanitarian movements, particularly in times of famine, plague, communal riots, etc. throughout the country.

He took a leading part in bringing thousands of converts, back into Hinduism. He established the Ved Pracharak Fund. He was an untiring missionary to the last. He was a true Karma Yogin. The story of his life and career, the difficulties he met with and how he surmounted them, and how a man, starting without any initial advantage, was able by steady persistance and utterly selfless devotion, to accomplish great tasks in face of opposition, are vividly narrated in this brilliant and fascinating book, which deserves to be in the hands of every student and every householder. Once taken up, the reader will not leave it until he reaches the end. It contains a great and inspiring example for all Indians, whether Arya Samajists or not.

N. H. P.

GANDHIAN LITERATURE

TO THE WOMEN. Gandhi Series No. 2, Edited and Published by Anand , 7, Hingorani, Karachi. Price Rs. 3-12-0.

As the editor says, the book contains "all the relevant matter pertaining to the women of India, taken from Gandhiji's various writings and speeches, so as to give the reader as complete a picture as possible of Indian Womanhood and its manifold needs and problems." It is a timely publication in so far as Gandhi has included the uplift of Indian women as part of the constructive programme he has placed before the country. Political freedom has no meaning for Gandhiji unless this constructive programme is also realised. The ideal woman for Gandhiji is the one who takes her place by the side of man as his "mother, maker and silent leader" This high ideal ought to serve as a guide to many who are interested in the regeneration of Indian women and look upon Gandhiji as the great authority to guide them in social matters as well. The book deals with various problems concerning women and should also be useful to those who wish to study them from different angles.

JAMNA MEHTA.

"THE ARYAN PATH"

The first of a series of articles on Jesus Christ, which the "Aryan Path" proposes to publish, appears in the current (January) issue of the journal, from the pen of Mr. Ernest V. Hayes, who presents Jesus in His human aspect, as apart from the divine status which the followers of the Prophet assign to Him. Mr. V. Subramania Iyer, a well-known Sanskrit scholar and thinker, points out, in another article, the fundamental difference in philosophical thought in the East and the West. He opines that philosophers in the West have not yet appreciated the worth of Truth and Reason or analysed them as thoroughly as the ancient Indian philosophers as such had done Mr. R. M. Fox dealing with the "Malady Of Our Time". viz., the growing mechanisation of industry and life, declares his conviction that the machine will not succeed in stiffling humanity and that the soul of man will survive.

That nearly three thousand years ago Indian influence was felt in Mediterranean music and that the "psalteries" that made "a joyful noise unto the Lord" in the Temple at Jerusalem, the harps of the "many strange women" in the royal harem, were grown, if not made, in India, is maintained by Mr. Dennis Stoll in an interesting contribution to the journal, while Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri brings to a close his series of articles on the evolution of Indian mysticism.

Highly Useful to High Schools & Colleges!

1002 Essays! 606 Letters!!

A Unique Book running Over 1,000 Pages!!!

MODERN ESSAYS AND LETTERS

By Johnson and Five Others

The book contains 360 Essays fully written and 642 topics in outline; 57 typical letters are given in full and 549 topics are suggested as Exercises.

Very neatly printed and attractively bound on boards in full cloth.

Price Rs. 2-1-0 per Copy. Postage and Regn. 11 as. extra. No V. P. P.

THE LITTLE FLOWER CO., P. B. 99, G.T., MADRAS, E.

THE FOURTH PILGRIM

Our Short Story By J. Vijaya-Tunga

(The well-known Ceylonese writer)

It was Amarasri's idea, he being a Buddhist, whose mother was Burmese and father Indian. His being a student in Poona (and the friendship between him and Chandran, the Hindu, and Ardeshir, the Parsi) was one of those blessings of the twentieth century, resulting from easy communications and travel and common interests—blessings which we are all too prone to underrate or take for granted.

They went by train reaching Lonavala late in the evening. It was a pleasant star-splashed night, and they decided to walk the four miles to Karla and spend the night in the caves, awake, if possible, so that they could see the rock-pillared cave, with the first streak of dawn.

It was past mid-night when they climbed the hill; and they spent some time in exploring the railed-in ledges and escarpments and the outer parapets of the caves. The sky was thick-clustered with stars which shed much light on the surrounding rocks, and from them, reflections against the entrances to the caves. Besides, there was the ever-so-thinly filtered light from the dawn that was faintly approaching. For it is a phenomenon of the tropics that past midnight there is a very tangible announcement of the dawn.

The three companions were in high spirits and wakeful enough, but the cold wind, which as it were, alternately clasped and unclasped hands with the sculpted rock, was too much for them and they lay down on the bare rock closely huddled together. Thus they remained for about two hours, when their limbs, restless as much by the near approaching daybreak as by their discomfort, sought movement.

And even as they were walking up and down, and calling out to each other from behind pillars and corners, the sun threw its light on the horizon; and gradually the light leaned nearer and nearer towards Karla, and even as they waited as if to receive a gift that was being proferred from a distance, a sheaf of sunlight was catapulted into the caves, and all three of them, subdued of speech, turned to gaze at the central "stupa" at the end of the stone-pillared hall now lit by the day's first light.

They were thus absorbed in the revelation of an ancient grandeur when they became aware of another person who, judging by the unobtrusiveness with which he shared the silence of rock, cave, and sunrise, seemed to be equally speechless with awe at that revelation. Still without a word from any one of them three pairs of eyes turned in the direction of the other figure, and a pair of kindly, friendly eyes were turned on them; and the next moment the figure advanced towards them.

"I see," came the voice of the stranger, "we are four pilgrims to share this occasion."

The voice was soft, and, slightly halting at each word, as if the speaker gave each word a fresh sincerity and "truthfulness" as it came out.

As the other drew nearer they observed that he was a White Man, possessing a benignity of face none of them had met before in white men, or, for that matter, among their own kind. What a contrast, each of the three thought, to some of those 'exhibitionist' white people, who, in order to curry favour with Orientals, go about stunting in so-called "Indian" attire, some of them even adopting Indian names. No, here, in this man was authentic goodness

He had a short straggly beard, a high forehead, and eyes that looked upon everything with a tremendous outpouring of love. His whole face and bearing seemed to be concentrated on a mighty effort to make the heart eloquent.

He was dressed in a pair of old, grey trousers, a collar-attached shirt with a loosely knotted tie, and a weather-beaten twill coat. He carried a bamboo "lathi", as a walking stick. He had removed his helmet exposing greying hair which was thin on top He was tall, and sturdily-built

As the light increased, increasing from second to second, Chandran, Ardeshir, and Amarasri were able to observe the appearance of the Englishman more carefully.

"Yes," the stranger went on to say, "I always like to see the art and architecture of an ancient civilisation by the first light of the dawn. That is whenever possible. And in almost every instance in India it has been possible."

Chandran spoke: "Have you travelled all over India?"

"Yes, I have seen most of it," he paused, "I arrived at the Ajanta caves during the night and got my first glimpse of it at dawn. Also at Mahabalipuram; and the Golden Temple at Amritsar.... At dawn there is a greater friendliness in Nature."

"You are English?" Ardeshir asked.

"Yes." And he added after a momentary pause, "I am from Newcastle. My name is Wood. Reverend Wood."

"Belong to any Church or Mission?" Amarasri asked.

"No. Not now, I came to India before the last War as a missionary. I was told that in order to point out to your people a beautiful vision I should have to make you shut your eyes to other visions equally beautiful. But your great poet, Rabindranath Tagore, has taught me that one can accept without rejecting, one can affirm without denying. I am no longer a missionary, though I am still an ordained priest of the Church of England."

The sunlight was now playing around them: it lighted up the whole cave, reflecting light from pillar to pillar. Though it was not more than half an hour since sunrise already it was as if noon was only just ahead. Together the four of them explored the caves, admiring the stupendous achievement of those sculptors and architects of Buddhist India, who were so humble, notwithstanding their genius, as to leave not the slightest trace of their identity.

With what humility they must have worked! They had seen a whole mountain-side of rock; they had deemed it sufficiently remote from city and bazaar to enable them to lead the simple life of self-contemplation and self-realisation taught by the Buddha; and yet they were not too remotely placed to be inaccessible to the ordinary householder to come and discuss his spiritual problems with them, or for him to worship at their shrines and altars, Yes, the mountain-side of rock was just suited for their purpose. The engineers, the architects, the sculptors, the artists, and the artisans among that religious brotherhood, seeing that mountain-side saw the completed monastery—pillars carved out of the living rock, chambers, and halls, similarly carved out. In their mind they saw it all. They calculated, compared notes, and fell to work. The result was Karla, a worthy second to Ajanta.

After nearly two hours of exploration, Chandran, Ardeshir, Amarasri and the Reverend Wood walked back together to Lonavala. For the three young men that morning was to be memorable.

Arrived at Lonavala Bazaar hot and dusty, the Reverend Wood agreed to go with his three companions to a Mohammedan cafe. Chandran found Reverend Wood's example a sufficient incentive to discard the absurd tabus of his caste. To meet a White Man who did not speak as if he had a hot potato in his mouth, and who looked at you, his vision unobstructed by eye-glass and all that nonsense, and who broke bread with you—surely that was more of a precedent in their eyes than for Chandran to eat in a Mohammedan cafe. Sitting there, the Parsi, the Brahmin, and the Buddhist, they discussed a variety of topics with the Christian as they had never before discussed in the company of a White Man.

At the end of a companionship of nearly ten hours the Reverend Wood was still rather inexplicable to them. What did he do? Where did he go from year's beginning to year's end? How did he earn the money to live on? He had, of course, in answer to their questions, told them that his was a simple life modelled as much as possible on the lives of the early Christian apostles—seeking shelter and a meal, as each need arose, and usually getting them, for they were the least of his concerns. But the chief impression he left in the minds of Chandran, Ardeshir, and Amarasri was that of a man who was doing much good guiltily lest he be found out doing good.

In the late afternoon the four of them caught the train for Bombay where Rev. Wood was going. The three young men bade him

(Continued On Page 30)

No Red Light Areas In Russia

THE ABOLITION OF PROSTITUTION IS ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SOVIET

An interesting official publication issued recently discusses the elimination of prostitution in the U. S. S. R.

Up to the time of the Revolution in Russia, prostitution existed in much the same proportion as in other countries, and the measures for dealing with it, although abolitionist in tendency, were still largely those of regulation. With the Revolution, regulation which had existed for three-quarters of a century was abolished, as was all legislation perpetuating inequality of rights as between men and women.

Under Article 122 of the Constitution of the U. S. S. R. all rights accorded to men were granted to women in every domain of economic, public, cultural, social, and political life. These rights were made effective by giving women similar conditions of work, salary, rest, social insurance, and education as those enjoyed by men, and by State protection of the interests of mother and child—i.e. the granting to women of periods of pregnancy and lactation leave with full salary, and the provision of a vast network of maternity centres, creches, and kindergartens.

Statistics show that in 1929 there were over three million women workers, and that by 1939 this number had been triplicated. The number, too, of women doctors, teachers, engineers, professors, technicians, artists, directors of factories and workshops, and of women working in scientific laboratories, increased rapidly. In fact in Russia, where unemployment has long since disappeared, and where the demand for labour is increasing every day, women are always certain of finding work.

Economic Independence

The economic and social independence of the Russian woman, the growing material and cultural standard of the workers, and particularly of women, have completely done away with the social and economic bases of prostitution.

A point to be noted is that as prostitution has come to be regarded as a purely social phenomenon, the campaign has not been directed against the prostitutes themselves, but only against the system.

On December 16, 1920, the Health Department issued a circular outlining the measures to be taken on the one hand to prevent prostitution, and on the other to re-educate, through productive employment, women who had been pushed into prostitution either through lack of work or homelessness. The more important of these measures were as follows:

Labour Exchanges were to make in their first care to provide work for women living alone, for young girls without the protection of a home, for pregnant women, and mothers of young children. Any industrial concern obliged to reduce its personnel was to pay particular attention to those women whose financial position was unsound, and who were therefore unlikely to be able to meet economic difficulties.

Industrial and agricultural workshops were started to deal, with women who were out of work, and who were not properly trained. These workshops provided excellent conditions, and received credits, equipment and raw materials. A considerable number of places in professional and technical schools were reserved for women. In towns, hostels for women who were out of work and homeless, and also for girls coming from the country were set up.

Running parallel with these wide preventive measures were radical changes aimed against prostitution itself. The police, helped by the syndicates of workers, exercised strict supervision. A merciless campaign was instituted against all those who made profits out of prostitution, and therefore encouraged it: third parties, owners of bad houses, etc. under whatever guise they might hide themselves, became liable to heavy penalties.

Free V. D. Clinics

Treatment of veneral disease was made free and accessible to all workers. Furthermore, in their work of propaganda and education, the veneral disease clinics particularly of the clients of the prostitute.

When the identy of men who frequented these women was established, it was brought to the notice of the general public through the Press, which meant

(Continued On Page 30)

SINGAPORE PREPARES FOR DEFENCE

Enemy 100 Miles From City

Fresh British, Indian And Australian Troops In Action

SINGAPORE, Jan. 17.

THE JAPANESE ARE WITHIN 100 MILES OF SINGAPORE, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST REPORTS.

ENEMY PLANES OVER SINGAPORE

Singapore had two alerts today.

Japanese planes came over in two waves. Singapore ground defences and fighter aircraft destroyed one enemy machine for certain, and two others probably, and damaged two more. Civilian casualties are reported to be about 150.

PAROLLING ACTIVITY

SINGAPORE:—A communique states: "Throughout Friday, contact with the enemy was slight on the eastern part of the front activity on both sides being confined mainly to patrolling. Artillery was active during the day, harassing the enemy's forward elements in Gemas.

On the western part of the front the enemy has succeeded in getting a footing on the south bank of the Muar river. Reports now received show that the raids made by enemy aircraft on Singapore yesterday caused no damage or casualties.

Yesterday, fighter and bomber aircraft of the Far East Command carried out further attacks on an enemy transport on the Gemas-Tampin road, and destroyed a large umber of vehicles and damaged others. Fighter aircraft delivered a successful attack on launches and barges laden with troops, near the mouth of the Muar River. One of the launches blew up when attacked and heavy casualties were inflicted on the personnel in the barges.

ENEMY SHIPPING ATTACKED

This morning our aircraft attacked enemy shipping, off Malacca. Bombs were dropped on a two-masted vessel which was seen enveloped in spray and another was heavily machine-gunned. Severe damage was inflicted on a large concentration of small craft. Transport vehicles between Tanjong Kling and Malacca were shot up by our fighters.

Enemy aircraft raided Singapore area to-day. About 20 aircraft took part in the first attack and more than 50 in the second. One aircraft was shot down by our fighters and two more were probably shot down and two damaged. Premilinary reports show that civilian casualties were about 150.

A New Delhi message supplementing the Singapore communique states:—

Our aircraft wrought considerable havoc among enemy transport in the Gemas-Tampin area yesterday morning. While our bombers were plastering the marshalling yards at Gemas, fighters were machine-gunning a long serpentine line of transport vehicles from a low altitude. The pilots estimated that the enemy transports covered about two miles from the Tampin river to the east.

Bombs dropped on the outskirts of Singapore started a fire in a village. Part of the village went up into flames which were fanned by a strong wind, but the rest was saved by grand work of the fire brigade and A. R. P. services.—A. P.

SINGAPORE UNRUFFLED

SINGAPORE:—How little continuous Japanese bombing have affected the activities of the Singapore naval base was seen by a party of pressmen yesterday who were allowed to tour the base to see for themselves. No restrictions were placed on the party but they could find no traces of damage and the universal comment was that this was a remarkable tribute to the efficacy of the base's anti-aircraft defences as well as a commentary on the poor marksmanship of the pilots of those enemy planes which have tried to damage the base. Even the Tokyo radio has been heard here admitting that Singapore's anti-aircraft fire is "terrific."

THE "BOYS" WILL SHINE!

SINGAPORE: Singapore was today only little more than 100 miles from the frontline, but a spirit of quiet confidence is engendered by the knowledge that we now have fresh British, Indian and Australian troops in the line which has been prepared for defence in depth. Moreover it is known that the Australians particularly have been training for many months in just the type of warfare which is now looming ahead, and their Commander, Major-General Gordon Bennett, has expressed his confidence to newspapermen that his "boys" will give "a good account of themselves", despite the inevitability that they would be considerably outnumbered. He added that the Australians intended as far as possible to utilise tactics similar to those used by the Japanese in this campaign.

SINPAGPORE DOCK AREA BOMBED

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

According to Singapore radio, to-night's Singapore communique mentions that in yesterday's evening air raids on Singapore a few bombs fell in the naval dock area but caused no material damage. Casualties were six killed and 22 wounded.

Enemy bombers in the second air attack came over in two formations at a great height, and were met by heavy anti-aircraft fire. Bombs were dropped in several areas, but the bombing appeared to be indiscriminate and caused no important damage.

An N. B. C. observer who toured one of the bombed areas found the ambulances busy removing the casualties, who were mostly Chinese and Indians. Bombs had also fallen on a roadway and caused little damage. Some persons were killed in the latter area while our observer saw a number of Chinese students injured by flying glass.

HEAVY JAPANESE ATTACK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The War Department announcement adds:—

"General MacArthur's right flank is anchored on the Manila Bay, and defends the lone highway extending southward down the rugged Oatan Peninsula to the Corregidor fortress at entrance of the Bay.

The text of the communique based on the reports received upto 9-30 (Eastern Standard Time) states:

"Firstly, Philippine theatre: A heavy Japanese attack against the right flank of American and Philippine troops in the Batan Peninsula is now in progress. This attack is well supported by aircraft and artillery. The assailants have greatly outnumbered the defending troops: however, our

(Continued on page 20)

Film Star In Air Crash

CAROL LOMBARD IN ILL-FATED 'PLANE; CLARK GABLE FLYING TO SCENE OF TRAGEDY ...

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17.

It is feared that an aeroplane in which Carol Lombard, the film star, wife of Clark Gable, was a passenger, has crashed.

Carol Lombard's mother was also in the plane in which there were 17 other civilian passengers. The Trans-Continental Western Airline have announced that an aeroplane, a Douglas Transport machine has been missing since it left Lasvegas (Nevada) last evening. Workers at a blue diamond

CLARK GABLE

mine, about 30 miles south-west of Lasvegas, reported that they saw a flare and heard an explosion about 30 minutes after the plane had left Lasvegas. The pilot of another plane reported that he saw a large fire while flying over a mountain on the route taken by the Douglas plane. A search party has already left

CAROL LOMBARD

Boulder city and another is preparing to leave Los Angeles.

It is likely it will be some time before a rescue party can reach the scene of the plane crash in which Carol Lombard is believed to have lost her life. The scene of the crash is reported to be forty miles west of Lasvegas in a rugged country near the edge of a desert. The district is over 8,000 feet above sea level and the ground is covered with deep snow

The Airline Company states that the total number of persons abroad the plane was 22, three of whom were members of the crew. Clark Gable has chartered a plane to go to the scene of the crash.

The Roving Premier Returns!

Churchill Flies 3287 Miles In 18 Hours, Loses And Finds Black Bag At Station, Receives Tumultuous Reception

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Mr. Churchill arrived in London terminus at 14.28 (G. M. T.)

When the Prime Minister arrived at Plymouth he volunteered a statement to one of the waiting party that he had flown 3287 miles in 18 hours.

Mr. Churchill and party left Plymouth by a special train Mrs. Churchill who was at the England versus Scotland football match at Wembley in aid of her "Aid to Russia Fund" apologised to the 70.000 spectators for having to leave to meet her husband.

After being introduced to the teams on the pitch Mrs. Churchill said to the crowd over the loud speakers "My husband arrived this morning at Plymouth by flying boat. I have not yet seen him and I know you will forgive me if I leave you to go to him." Mrs. Churchill's further words were drowned by cheers from the crowd.

The Premier looked well Mrs. Churchill greeted him with affectionate kisses on the cheeks. Mr. Churchill smoking a long cigar shook hands with Sir John Anderson and with other members of the Cabinet. There was a grim on Mr. Churchill's face as Sir John Anderson and Mr. Attlee said almost together "Glad to see you back". Members of the American Embassy Staff were among those who greeted the Premier.

GETS GOOD NEWS

The first news to be told to Mr. Churchill on platform was that the garrison at Halfaya had surrendered and that we had taken 5,000 prisoners He was also told by Mrs. Churchill that England had scored a goal against Scotland in the International Football match at Wembley. Cabinet ministers some of whom lost their hats in the struggle formed body guard round Mr. Churchill and Mrs. Churchill and piloted them through the cheering crowds on the station platform.

WHAT'S IN THAT BLACK BAG?

The Premier's departure was delayed for about twenty minutes owing to the temporary loss of a large black bag. Mr. Churchill himself together with Lord Beaverbrook and Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal joined with officials in the search. The bag was found and the party left Plymouth.—Reuter.

RED TROOPS BREAK THROUGH ENEMY LINES

By 90 Votes To 48!

South Africa Decides To Remain Within The Empire

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 17.

By 90 votes to 48 the Union Parliament to-day rejected the proposal by the Opposition for the immediate establishment of a republic in South Africa independent of the British Empire.

Instead, it adopted an amendment proposed by the Prime Minister, General Smuts, approving the Union Government's declarations of war on Japan, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Finland, and affirming the continuance of South Africa's membership of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

This parliamentary approval was given by 81 votes to 56 after a debate lasting four days. The final sitting lasted 19 hours and trminated at 9-12 (B.S.T.) this tion circles.—Reuter

"COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING" REACHED

Result Of Historic Talks On Joint Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The White House announced that President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill had reached "complete understanding" on joint planning for present and future military and naval operations.—Reuter.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY SOLDIERS ON LABOURERS

U. P. Governor's Regret And Assurance Of Enquiry

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 17.

Sir Maurice Hallett, Governor of U. P. has expressed his deep regret, in a letter to Seth Padampat Singhania (of Cawnpore) at the murders alleged to have been committed by some soldiers in Cawnpore, on January 3.

He has assured Seth Singhania that every effort would be made by the Criminal Investigation Department to find out the culprits and bring them to book.

It will be recalled that three labourers were killed in a fracas in which it is alleged some Britishers were involved.

SUSPENSION OF CONSTITUTION IN ASSAM DEPLORED

Nationalist Coalitionists' Appeal To Parties For Co-operation

GAUHATI, Jan. 17.

The present political situation in the country and the suspension of constitution in Assam, under section 93 of the Government of India Act, were among other subjects discussed last evening, at a meeting of the Nationalist Coalition Party. Mr. Rohini Kumar Choudhury, a former Minister and now the Leader of the Party, Mr. J. Nichols Roy, Mr. Jehanuddin Ahmed, Mr. Joges Gohain, Mr. Jogendra Nath Mundal, Mr. Ramnath Das and Mr. B. Sarwan participated in the discussion.

The meeting deplored the suspension of the Constitution in the province, and represented that in spite of their being in majority in the Assembly, with the Congress support behind them, and their readiness to shoulder the responsibility of forming a Cabinet, the Nationalist Coalitionists were not invited to do so.

The meeting decided to appeal to all parties and the public for their active co-operation in the maintenance of internal peace and order in these emergent times.—A. P.

SARDAR, DESAI & KHER FOR BOMBAY

WARDHA, Jan. 17.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and Mr. B. G. Kher are leaving this evening for Bombay, while Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Asaf Ali are leaving Wardha to-morrow morning.—United Press.

Push To Relieve Leningrad's Defenders

Enemy Counter-Attacks Unavailing

MOSCOW, Jan. 17.

FIGHTING THEIR WAY FORWARD TO RELIEVE THE DEFENDERS OF LENINGRAD, SOVIET TROOPS HAVE BROKEN THROUGH THE GERMAN LINES IN ONE SECTOR OF THE NORTH WESTERN FRONT, AND RECAPTURED A NUMBER OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE "IZVESTIA". THE NAZIS LAUNCHED REPEATED COUNTER-ATTACKS HURLING FRESH TROOPS INTO THE BATTLE IN AN ATTEMPT TO STEM THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE, BUT THEY WERE UNSUCCESSFUL.

REDS CAPTURE ANOTHER TOWN

MOSCOW, Jan. 17.

The Russian troops have recaptured another town on the South Western front, says the correspondent of the "Izvestia." It is described as "an important inhabited locality "V", and was taken after the fierce resistance on the part of the enemy had been overcome.

NAZI COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED

German counter-attacks in the Moscow sector have been repulsed.

In the Crimea where the Russians are rapidly advancing, places already liberated are returning to normal life.

NAZI CLAIM

BERLIN:—A German communique claims to have repulsed repeated enemy attacks on the Sebastopol front. The Communique also states that lively British artillery action continues in the Sollum area.—Reuter.

Finns' Heavy Losses

The occupation of parts of Soviet Karelia by Germans and Finnish troops has cost the Finnish army one-third of its personnel, says an official Tass agency despatch, from the Finnish front. The plans of the Finnish High Command have collapsed, it says.

In the Petrozavodsk sector alone, the Finns lost 50,000 men, the despatch adds.

SOVIET OFFENSIVE ON ALL FRONTS

Hundreds Of Villages Freed

MOSCOW, Jan. 17.

HUNDREDS OF VILLAGERS HAVE BEEN FREED FROM THE GERMAN INVADERS IN THE LAST FEW DAYS AND SOVIET OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS ARE DEVELOPING IN ALL SECTORS OF THE FRONT, STATES A FRONT-LINE DESPATCH TO THE "RED STAR" NEWSPAPER TO-DAY.

In one sector, Soviet units have broken through the German lines and are relentlessly pressing the enemy and widening the breach, continues the "Red Star."

The Germans are counter-attacking furiously. One Soviet unit had to withstand two counter-attacks in two hours. Each was made by a battalion of infantry supported by a group of tanks. Attacks were repulsed and Soviet troops continued to advance over the dead bodies of Germans.

Guerilla attacks in the enemy's rear, adds the "Red Star", are rendering invaluable assistance.—Reuter.

Soviet Occupies Several New Places

LONDON, January 16.

The Soviet night communique says:—

"During January 16, our troops continued to advance breaking the resistance of the German Fascist troops. On several sectors the enemy launched counter-attacks which were repulsed with heavy losses to him.

Our units occupied several inhabited localities.

On January 15 45 German planes were destroyed. We lost 14 planes."—Reuter.

BERLIN CLAIMS CAPTURE OF IMPORTANT CITY

BERLIN, Jan. 16.

"Communique" claims that the Germans have occupied an important locality on Wednesday on the Central Russian front.

The High Command communique states, "during the attack on a strong force of enemy cavalry in the central sector on January 14 German infantry battalion occupied after hard fighting an important local city.

Hitler's Anniversary of Assumption Of Power

LONDON: Germany this year is not to hand out flags on January 30, ninth anniversary of Hitler's assumption of power, according to the German wireless. This is decreed in an order issued by Dr. Goebbels.—Reuter.

NAZI ARMY CHIEF DEAD

BERLIN, Jan. 17.

Field Marshal Von Reichenau who was ill as the result of a stroke died 'en route' to Germany.

Von Reichnenau was a fervent Nazi—unlike, many other Generals of the German army. He led the German invasions of Poland, Holland and Belgium. He was 58 years old.

PROPOSED "LIBERTY LEGION"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The formation of an American Foreign Legion of Soldiers of all nationalities to be known as the "Liberty Legion" is reported to be under discussion in administration circles.—Reuter.

Empire Is Breaking!

MANCHESTER, Jan. 17.

"We are watching the British Empire breaking up before our eyes, yet the men responsible remain in power and we have no guarantee that worse will not befall us," said Mr. E. Shinwell, M. P., at Droylsden, Manchester, in a speech this afternoon attacking the Government.

"Not a single explanation offered by the Government can conceal the fact of gross neglect of our interests in the Far East. We are told that our forces cannot be strong everywhere. But the trouble is they are not really strong anywhere. The fact is we have been caught napping in every theatre of war".—Reuter.

Hitler's Ordinance To Be Extended To Holland?

LISBON, Jan. 16.

Hitler's ordinance threatening death penalty for those "withdrawing" woollen goods collected for German soldiers on the Eastern Front is to be extended to Holland, states an official decree published there by the German occupation authorities.

The new ordinance applies equally to those "withdrawing" other goods accumulated for the Germans. The order is retrospective from December 23.—Reuter.

DACCA.—About 35 prisoners convicted of terrorist cases, have, it is learnt, been brought to the Dacca Central Jail from the Alipore Central Jail. It is further learnt that there are no more terrorist prisoners in Alipore Central Jail.

Central Assembly By-Election

The Governor-General has accepted the resignation by Mr. J. D. Boyle of his office of Member of the Legislative Assembly and has called upon the Bombay European constituency to elect a person to fill the vacancy before February 24. The following is the schedule:

Friday, January 23, Nomination of Candidates; Thursday, January 29, Scrutiny of nomination papers; Thursday, February 12, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Voting; Tuesday, February 24, 12 noon at the office of the Collector of Bombay, Counting of votes.

Japanese Propaganda Exposed

CANBERRA, Jan. 17.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin, commenting on a Japanese propaganda report that some Australian labourities were seeking a compromise with Japan stated this was as untrue as the Japanese report of General Gordon Bennett's capture and his subsequent death.—Reuter.

Mahatma On Hindu Muslim Unity

A MERE PACT WOULD NOT SOLVE THE PROBLEM: ACTIVE WORK ESSENTIAL

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 17.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed representatives of Provincial Congress Committees and members of the Working Committee for nearly an hour and a half to-day on the immediate task before Congressmen and the constructive programme, and replied to questions put by members. He dealt with the various aspects of the constructive programme, with particular reference to Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability charkha and organisation of a volunteer corps.

MERE PACT NOT ENOUGH

Mahatma Gandhi emphasized that a mere pact between the Congress and the Muslim League would not solve the problem; such a pact was applicable only to the carrying out of the parliamentary programme.

He referred to the Lucknow Congress-League Pact and said that real Hindu-Muslim unity could only be brought about by active constructive work.

LEADERS LEAVE FOR HOMES

An authorised version of Mahatma Gandhi's address to Congress workers at To-day's meeting will be published in the next issue of the "Harijan."

Most of the members of the A.I.C. are leaving for their respective places.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Sardar Patel left for Bombay this evening. Pandit Pant, Pandit Nehru and Dr. Rajendra Prasad are leaving for Benares to-morrow and Dr. Patabhi Seetaramayya and Mr. Rajagopalachari are proceeding to Madras.

The Congress President is staying on for two days more after which he is leaving for Calcutta. —A. P.

ROMANCE OF THE HINDU UNIVERSITY

Review Of Progress Made In 25 Years

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who is now over 80 has many patriotic and public services to his credit, but none of them will be so abiding and remembered for generations to come as his achievement in having brought into being the Benares Hindu University. As the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri once said: "The Benares University is Pandit Malaviya's crowning achievement. It is a stupendous monument to his peculiar genius, his piety, his audacity in conception, his persistence in execution, his magic influence in the world of Pandits and in that of Princes." The Benares' Hindu University is now in its 26th year, has properties worth five crores to its credit chiefly in buildings and funds and a number of Colleges specialising in particular arts and sciences, as briefly explained in Mr. V. A. Sundaram's pamphlet about the University.

Benares has, from times immemorial been a sacred place to the Hindus. With the establishment of the Hindu University there, it has doubly become a place of pilgrimage both for devout and secularly minded people of all castes, creeds, faiths and religious. This magnificent residential University is dedicated to the exposition of all that is fine, lasting and beautiful in Indian culture.

It is rather amusing to find how tenderly and inspiringly Pandit Malaviya speaks about his greatest achievement in life. "I prayed to Shri Vishwanath that He should reveal himself to me, through the Benares Hindu University. The Lord has been merciful. By His Grace, the University has been established in Koshi. A Mahatma gave me a first hundred and one rupee with a prayer that it might soon become crore and one. And so it became. In ten years' time the seemingly impossible had been achieved," said Pandit Malaviya, with a heartfull of gratitude and thankfulness.

FROM PLAINS AND FIELDS

The Hindu University has risen from fields and plains. Magnificent colleges and hostels have been symmetrically erected over two square miles of emerald earth and no one can hear the hum of scholars and watch the pageant of students, walking across the green turf with guilded volumes in their hands. This glorious temple of learning has sprung up in an astonishinlgy short period. The progress during the past two decades and a half has been amazing indeed. In the year 1905, Pandit Malaviya first adumbrated his scheme. In 1911, he revised prospectus of the Benares' Hindu University. In 1912, Mrs. Besant and Pandit Malaviya discussed the scheme. They interested the Government, learned men, princes and plutocrats in the scheme. The Maharaja Darbhanga gave signal support by donating Rs. 5 lakhs. The ball was set rolling and is rolling still. For now Malaviya wants five crores of rupees and has enlisted the hearty co-operation of Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan, in the cause. Dr. Radhakrishnan has now become Vice-Chancellor in place of Panditjee and is bringing thousands of rupees every week from all over India.

RAPID PROGRESS

From 1916, the progress of the University has been rapid and astonishing. Thirteen hundred acres of ground for housing an educational institution, which perhaps has no parallel in East or West. Three stately edifices were created in 1912 at the cost of 30 lakhs of rupees. The University had five Colleges before the end of that year. Over 1,000 young men were there from all parts of India. The number began to increase year after year. They studied Law, Medicine Agriculture, History, Commerce, Economics, Politics and Engineering. Women began to come and a separate hall had to be built to accommodate them.

A College for women, another for Medical Students, a hospital with a hundred beds, a College of Oriental learning and theology, hostels for students, residences for professors, a workshop for engineers, an agricultural Research Institute a Library, a College of Science and a College of Arts, a Botanical garden and an amphitheatre for the public and University students to sit and watch the sports—All these have sprung up during the last 25 years, from dark groves of mango trees. The whole University area is illuminated with electricity at nights. Over 4,000 students are already there. It is open to all. There are Muslims, Christians and Parsis living in the same hostels with Hindus and there is nothing to suggest in the epithet 'Hindu' that it is sectional. Hindu merely means Indian, as it does in America and as Sir Akbar Hydari once wanted all Indians to be called.

GOOD AUGURY FOR NEW YEAR

Wavell Congratulates Chiang-Kai-Shek

CHUNGKING, Jan. 16.

General Wavell telegraphed to General Chiang-Kai-Shek congratulating him on "the brilliant success of your troops at Changsha which is a good augury for the new year."

The telegram continues: "I am certain our close co-operation will ensure the final defeat of Japanese aggression and victory for the common cause."

Replying General Chiang-Kai-Shek says: "I deeply appreciate your kind message of congratulation on the recent success of the Chinese troops over the common foe. I am sure the victory is nothing but a prelude to even greater accomplishment on the allied side towards final triumph to which we all look forward with growing confidence."

General Marshal, United States Chief of Staff has also offered congratulations to the Generalissimo for the Chinese victory in North Hunan.—Reuter.

Chinese Pressure Increasing On Different Fronts

LONDON, Jan. 17.

A Chungking 'communique' says that the Chinese are increasing their pressure on the Japanese near the Sinkiang River. At one point the Chinese have intercepted an enemy column and have annihilated it by artillery fire.

One enemy plane which was reconnoitring was shot down. Japanese forces on the Yangtse River are also on the run.

CRIPPS NOT VISITING INDIA.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Reuter's political correspondent understands there is no foundation for the report that Sir Stafford Cripps is likely to visit India in the near future.—Reuter.

VON BOCK UNDER HOUSE ARREST?

LONDON, Jan. 14.

A Berlin military spokesman admitted that the rumours of numerous changes in the Nazi High Command are correct, cables Wallace King to the "Daily Herald" from Stockholm. It is believed in Stockholm that more than 20 German commanders in Russia have been removed. Among them are von Bock, who commanded the unsuccessful drive on Moscow; von Leeb; and General Guderian the panzer leader.

A high German military source in Scandinavia states that von Bock has been placed under house arrest at his villa at Dablem a Berlin suburb. It is declared that the Gestapo is watching all his movements. Von Kleist, the Naxi commander who was hurled out of Rostov, is said to have been recalled to Berlin. Since then nothing has been heard of him.

15 Days Court Mourning For Duke Of Connaught

LONDON, Jan. 17

The Earl of MacDuff who suceeds to the Duke of Connaught's title and Dukedom is 27 and the only child of the late Prince Arthur of Connaught and of Princess Arthur (the Duchess of Fife).

Although a son of the Royal Duke ranks as Prince the grandson is not technically of Royal blood.

This is due to the proclamation by King George which restricted the style and title of "Royal Highness".

The Dukedom of Connaught automatically ceasts to be "Royal".

The Earl of MacDuff is chieftain of Clan MacDuff. The King has ordered 15 days' court mourning for the Duke of Connaught from to-day.—Reuter.

RICE PRICES REDUCED

In view of further arrivals of Burma rice, the fair price has now been reduced to Rs. 13-8-0 per bag of old rice and Rs. 12-2-0 per bag of new rice. The retail prices have also been reduced proportionately.

Ranade Centenary

SOCIAL REFORMER & EDUCATIONIST

Tributes At Law College Celebrations

BOMBAY, Friday.

Ranade Centenary was celebrated to-day (Saturday) by the Government Law College, Bombay under the presidentship of Diwan Bahadur K. M. Javeri.

Mr. A. A. Fyzee accorded a welcome to the guests, and introduced Diwan Bahadur K. M. Javeri as a prominent ex-member of the Bombay Judiciary and as a great educationist.

Diwan Bahadur Javeri in his presidential address spoke of late Justice Ranade as a great man given to high thinking and plain living.

Penetrating in his insight judicious in his views, optimistic in his mind, versatile in his genius, Justice Ranade was an eminent judge, a great scholar, a pioneer economist of India, said Sir Coyajee paying a glowing tribute to late Justice Ranade.

GREAT ECONOMIST.

He said that Justice Ranade was born in an age when Economics had become submerged in politics and that he was the first man who gave the scientific economic background of India and added that he was a great economist who had a thorough going and correct diagnosis of the Indian problems.

"Be a man, there is ample scope for salvation" thus he spoke of the optimistic spirit of Justice Ranade, and added that it was responsible to rescue India from the throes of pessimism.

"The foundation of any building must be relentlessly correct and must be laid in a spirit of judicious following and that is what Justice Ranade has done in the care of India" said Sir Coyajee, and added that his contribution to Indian politics and economics was really were great.

Mr. Kane, Advocate, paid tribute to Ranade as a judge and a historian of eminence.

SOCIAL REFORMER.

A man of industry, and great intellectual power he was, not only a great Economist of his age, but also a great social Reformer, observed Prof. Kellock. He added that he dedicated his life for solving the problem of Poverty on India by introduction of Technicle Education, Industrialisation, improvement of land tenures and bettering conditions of the peasants.

Prof. Shroff thanked the guests in a suitable speech.

Solidarity With Soviet Women

To-day's Programme Of Indian Women's Rally At Calcuttta

CALCUTTA, Jan 16.

A rally of Indian women, to show sympathy and solidarity with the women of the Soviet Union, will be held here on January 18. at the Mahabodhi Society Hall under the auspices of Indian Women's rally of Soviet sympathisers.

The aim and object of this rally, according to a manifesto issued by the Organising Committee, is "to place before the women of this country concrete plans for organising aid, however small, for the Soviet Union and to foster the study of Soviet problems amongst Indian women.

"This rally is almost unique in its objective," continues the manifesto, "and has evoked much sympathy and interest amongst our sisters of other provinces, who have assured us of their help and co-operation. Encouraging messages have been received from, among others Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, Lady Wazir Hossain, Mrs. Asaf Ali and Mrs. Sarala Devi, M.L.A. of Orissa. We request All-Indian women to lend their support to our endeavour, which is intended to be most representative, irrespective of caste, creed, classes or political convictions."—A. P.

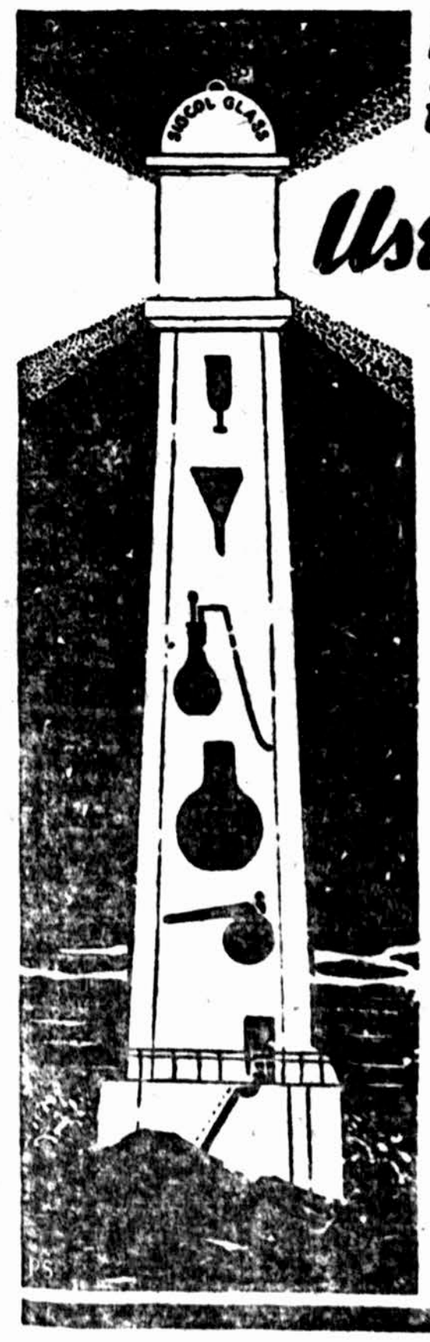
COUNCIL OF STATE

Session Will Commence At New Delhi On Feb. 18

NEW DELHI, Jan 16.

It is announced that a session of the Council of State will commence at New Delhi on February 18.

It is gathered that on the opening day of the Council of State the Chief Commissioner for the Railways will present the Railway Budget.—A. P.



For better results... For better economy

Use "SIGCOL" GLASS

NEUTRAL GLASS APPARATUSES

In all laboratories where scientific investigations have to be carried out with utmost precision, efficiency is at a premium in every department. Nothing but the very latest equipment can give the best results. Sigcolglass appliances are particularly suited for this type of Scientific research.

The SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO., LTD.
6, CHURCH LANE • CALCUTTA

Bombay Agents:
INDUSTRIAL & ENGINEERING APPARATUS CO., LTD.
Chotani Estates, Proctor Road, Grant Road, BOMBAY 7.

At Mahaluxmi

SEVERAL FAVOURITES OBLIGE

Britt's Hat-Trick; Elilaw Wins Victory Cup

(From Our Correspondent)

Several firm favourites obliged the big crowd at Mahalaxmi.

Mr. V. M. A. Rahiman's Elilaw, Davison up, scored a stylish victory in the Victory Cup from the top-weighted Steel Helmet and Avon Song.

The proceedings commenced with the best-backed Wavell cantering home on tight reign by two lengths. This one is sure to win many more races for his sporting owner. the Prince of Berar.

Floataloan, Hayat Mahomed astride, scored in the Consolation Handicap Div. II from Kamala and Chowranghi. Another Devil placed fourth and should soon find a winning opportunity.

In the Khandala Plate Div. II Eminent held the much fancied Mohanmala. Rose of Baroda who placed third started several lengths behind and when behaving at the gate would be hard to beat in similar class.

Sunny Dan who was a public fancy won the Jennings Plate by a shorthead from Star of Baroda and Ishtay finished 3|4 length behind. Rose of Dewas finished fourth and should be backed when running in a sprint event.

The Gwalior-owned Flower Of Gwalior, Roberts astride, heavily supported, arrived right at the winning post to peg back Masked Raider by a neck in the Khandala Plate Div. I. Trusty, the bracketed companion of the winner, who placed fourth was looking a winner close home and should be considered when next engaged.

Snapper annexed the Delhi Plate from Prince Mahmud and Muwaffaq Al Ilah.

The heavily imposted Golden Fawn proved too good to Mormon in the Yarmouth Plate and credited Jockey Britt with a double.

Jockey Britt completed the hattrick by steering Lidsdown to victory in the concluding event, thus winning the last three events of the day. Suryakuar the raging favourite though losing ground at the gate, ran creditably and is sure to pay if followed. Winlad would not like to face the barrier and his betting money was refunded.

164 persons on the daily tote collected Rs. 62-8 each while 60 nominators of the treble event each collected Rs. 276-8.

Britt scored a treble and Evans a double while Hayat Md., Jones, Roberts and Davison rode a winner each.

The following are the results:—

THE MELTON PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
H.H. the Prince of Berar's WAVELL 8/5, Evans 1
Chief of Bilkha's UMEIM 7/12, cd. 7/13, Southey 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PUKAR 8/5, Jones ...3
Mr. F.A. Irani's RIMAN 7/12, Britt 4
All ran.
Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 39 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 18 for win; Rs. 11, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14 for places.
Winner trained by J. H. Mashal.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Badruddin's FLOATALOAN 8/6, H. Mohd. 1
H.H. Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's KAMALA 7/12, R. G. Jadhav 2
Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's CHOWRANGI 8/0, Ramu Shinde 3
Mrs. Justice's ANOTHER DEVIL 8/12, cd. 8/5, Uttamsingh 4
Not run: Major Barbara 8/2.
Won by head, 1/2 length, neck.
Time: 1 min. 17 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 132 for win; Rs. 40, Rs. 24 and Rs. 18 for places.
Winner trained by Owner.

THE KHANDALA PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
The Chief of Bilkha's EMINENT 8/11, Jones 1
Maharaj Kumars Udaysinhrao Gaekwar and Khanderao Gaekwar of Baroda's MOHANMALA 8/11, Evans 2
Messrs. V. Rosenthal and F.G. Travers' ROSE OF BARODA 8/0, Sibbritt 3
Mr. R.W. Figgins' WELL MASKED 8/7, Southey 4
All ran.
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, 3 lengths.
Time: 2 mins. 0 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 73 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 16 Rs. 54 for places.
Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE JENNINGS PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir,s SUNNY DAN 9/0, Evans 1
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's STAR OF BARODA 8/7, Britt 2
The Thakore Saheb of Lathi and Mrs. D. M. Mistry's ISHTAY 7/9, Sibbritt 3
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's ROSE OF DEWAS 7/7, cd. 7/9, B. McQuade 4
Not run: Black Magic 8/11, Miss O.K. 8/4.
Won by short-head, 3/4 length, short head.
Time: 1 min. 42 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 20 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 27 and Rs. 19 for places.
Winner trained by F.W. Northmore.

THE KHANDALA PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FLOWER OF GWALIOR 9/0, Roberts ...1
Messrs. J.T. Lalvani and Harmony's MASKED RAIDER 8/9, Jones 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's WHAT'S YOURS 8/4, B. McQuade 3
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's TRUSTY 9/4, Jadhav 4
Not run: Pay Master 8/11, Rosetta 8/7.
Won by neck, 1 length, neck.
Time: 1 min. 57 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 27 for win; Rs. 33, Rs. 32 and Rs. 62 for places.
Winner trained by Capt. Jadhav.

THE VICTORY CUP—Distance 1 1/2 miles.
Mr. V. M. A. Rahiman's ELILAW 8/7, Davison 1
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's STEEL HELMET 9/11, Britt 2
Mr. M.D. Petit's AVON SONG 7/11, cd. 7/12, Southey 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's LINGUAPHONE 7/7, cd. 7/8, Sibbritt 4
All ran.
Won by neck, 1/2 length, neck.
Time: 2 mins. 42 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 21 for win; Rs. 12, Rs. 16 and Rs. 15 for places.
Winner trained by Selvaratnam.

THE DELHI PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SNAPPER 9/2, Roberts 1
Messrs. Harmony and A.H. Ahmedbhoy's PRINCE MAHMUD 9/0, Roberts 2
Messrs. Harmony and A.H. Ahmedbhoy's MUWAFFAQ AL ILAH 8/5, Southey 3
Mr. J.D. Banatwalla's TAMIM AL KHAIR 9/5, Davison 4
Not run. Thameen 8/7, Anwat Dahman 7/11, Dalli al Iraq 7/7.
Won by 1 length, short head, short head.
Time: 2 mins. 21 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 42 for win; Rs. 33, Rs. 32 and Rs. 76 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE YARMOUTH PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
M.M. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GOLDEN FAWN 9/4, Britt 1
H.H. Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's MORMON 8/6, Sibbritt 2
Mrs. A.L. Hutson and Mr. G. McElligott's FORTUNATE LAD 8/0, Md. Khan 3
Mr. F.J. Gazdar's FURORE 8/13, Burn ...4
All ran.
Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 1 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 28 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 19 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 136 for places.
Winner trained by M. Cy. Patel.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Syed Amjad Ali's LIDSDOWN 8/0, Britt 1
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's TIGER KID 8/5, Roberts 2
Mr. Fred Abeyesundere's BROTHER SCRIBE 9/4, Davison 3
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FAIZ 8/11, Jadhav 4
All ran.
Won by short head, 1 length, head.
Time: 1 min. 16 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 89 for win; Rs. 29, Rs. 37 and Rs. 25 for places.
Winner trained by D. W. Balfour.
Money refunded on Winlad.
Daily Double 164 tickets Rs. 62/8 each.
Daily Treble 60 tickets Rs. 276/8 each.

CALCUTTA RACE RESULTS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Following are the results of Calcutta races, fourth day Saturday January 17.

THE SUBURBAN HURDLE PLATE
FASCINATED 12-0 Scarlett 1
RINGSEND 9-7 Sharp 2
GRITO 9-0 Ralston 3
SPELLBOUND 10-3 Smart 4
Tote paid Rs. 27 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 15-8 and 16-8 for places.

THE PRINSEP PLATE
ROYAL ALLIANCE 8-3 Carr 1
LUCKY BREAK 8-8 Morley 2
SOLIDIUM 9-2 Sharp 3
BUZBURY 9-4 Foy 4
Tote paid Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 32-8 and Rs. 23 for places.

THE WELLESLEY PLATE
PHAKOS 8-6 Marrs 1
DARK TOLLY 7-10 Harris 2
BISTOLFI 9-4 Stead 3
THEOGUNDI 8-11 Ermer 4
Tote paid Rs. 17-8 for win, Rs. 21-8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 14-8 for places.

THE ALIPORE PLATE (Div. II).
RADIO MAN 8-4 Bromley 1
BIRTH TOKEN 7-8 Higson 2
RED WAGGON 9-2 Carr 3
OCEAN FLIGHT 9-0 Ermer 4
Tote paid Rs. 47 for win, Rs. 17-8 Rs. 24 and Rs. 18-8 for places.

THE BOTELER PLATE
V. N. 8-1 Carr 1
NEBULEUX III 8-11 Marland 2
CARLOS 8-4 Lott 3
PORT ROYAL 8-6 Foy 4
Tote paid Rs. 119-8 for win, Rs. 30-8 and Rs. 14-8 for places.

THE ALIPORE PLATE (Div. 1).
XANTHE 8-8 Morley 1
GREEK ERROR 8-12 Ayres 2
LA CONCORDE 8-4 Bromley 3
JUSTICE 8-13 Higson 4
Tote paid Rs. 148 for win, Rs. 53, Rs. 71-8 and Rs. 35 for places.

THE ALIPORE PLATE (Div. III).
SIGNPAINTER 9-2 Carr 1
MOUNT SORREL 7-6 Higson 2
COLIN STAR 8-11 Morley 3
PRINCE HAZRAT 8-5 Stead 4
Tote paid Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 50 for places.

MADRAS RACE RESULTS

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

Following are to-day's race results:—

ROSHANARA PLATE
MUSHTAQNAIM (Mrs. Justice 8-9 Shanker 1
MA 'ADINAMER (Saleh Moosa and Yusuf Rajwan) 7-12 H Black 2
MOHSINSAUD (Mrs. Nugent Grant) 9-4 A. Clarke 3
BATTAL AL IRAQ (Hrishikesh) 8-11 Babakhan 4
Tote paid: Rs. 56 for win, Rs. 18 Rs. 24 and Rs. 18 for places.

NEW MARKET PLATE
SNOWY (S. A. A. Annamalai Chettiar) 8-7 J. O'Neale 1
NOTHING LEFT (S. C. Woodward) 7-7 carried 7-9 West 2
NIGHT VIXEN (Major J. B. Cunningham) 8-8 M. O'Neale 3
COLUMN TWO (A. Svamvur) 7-10 Elliot 4
Tote paid: Rs. 18 for win. Rs. 12 and Rs. 18 for places.

NEW DELHI PLATE
LIPPIA II (A. E. De Silva) 7-6 H. Black 1
NIGHT OR DAY (W. S. Fernando) 8-11 West 2
PYROGENE (Brigadier R. C. R. Hill) 9-4 M. O'Neale 3
QUITE TRUE (A. B. Krishna Rao) 9-2 Shanker 4
Tote paid: Rs. 90 for win, Rs. 36 and Rs. 18 for places.

HILLIAH PLATE
SHAIKH GHADHBAN (E. D. Pandole) 8-0 Elliot 1
MUQBIL AL MULUK (Khan Saheb M. Mahomed Oomer) 7-10 Shanker 2
ANID AL IRAQ (Hamad Jamoor) 9-4 Babakhan 3
ROBIN HOOD (Syed Fattah) 8-1 F. Rahman 4
Tote paid: Rs. 70 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 22 and Rs. 18 for places.

MEHERBAN PLATE
SHATRA (S. A. A. Annamalai Chettiar) 9-4 J. O'Neale 1
SHAMSOONDER (Rajah of Miraj Junior) 7-4 H. Black 2
HATIM AL IRAQ (Mardamali) 7-4 J. Rosen 3
KASTAN (P. S. D. Souza) 7-4 H. McQuade 4
Tote paid: Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 24 and Rs. 38 for places.

MUFID PLATE
SPIDER (C. Fatehchand) 7-4 Elliot 1
GALLANTBOY (Khan Saheb Mahomed Oomer) 8-1 F. Rahman 2
LANCES (Jal Dinshaw) 8-8 A. Clarke 3
MARS (Hai I. Rashid Fadhoos) 7-4 Bhimrao 4
Tote paid: Rs. 82 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 26 and Rs. 26 for places.

KOLHAPUR PLATE (DIV. I.)
CALL TO ARMS (A. Svamvur) 8-8 Babakhan 1
ENGLISH ROSE (S. A. A. Annamalai Chettiar) 8-3 J. O'Neale 2
BALTOI (K. R. Ramakrishna Iver) 8-7 Shanker 3
CORA WALL (Lt.-Col. R. S. Aspinall and Mrs. T. Hill) 8-1 M. O'Neale 4
Tote paid: Rs. 50 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 18 and Rs. 22 for places.

KOLHAPUR PLATE (DIV. II.)
BREAK UP (N. D. Bagree) 7-7 J. Rosen 1
YODLE (Rao Bahadur D. H. Surve) 7-12 J. O'Neale 2
BELOP (Mrs. A. A. Apcar) 8-2 H. Black 3
SAYS YOU (A. Svamvur) 8-5 Clarke 4
Tote paid: Rs. 204 for win, Rs. 60, Rs. 16 and Rs. 22 for places.

FREE FRENCH 'KIDNAP' AXIS SHIPS!

BERLIN, Jan. 17.

A Madrid despatch to the official German News Agency to-day states that a "Free French destroyer forced its way into the harbour of Santa Isabel on the Spanish island of Fernando Po (off the west coast of Africa in the gulf of Guinea) and dropped depth charges to destroy the anchor cables of three Axis ships lying there. The ships were then towed out of harbour by the destroyer. The raid was carried out at a moment when the ship's officers were ashore.—Reuter.

Olympic Meet Starts

The VIII Bombay Presidency Olympic Meet began on Saturday at the Brabourne Stadium. By far the most outstanding figure among the Athletes was Miss M. Gilbert who created three new All-India Records. The Kanara Athletes created a new All-India Record in the 1,600 metre Relay Race.

The day was marred by an unfortunate accident during one of the cycle events, when G. Wilson crashed involving three cyclists. He fainted and was later removed in an ambulance to the St. George's Hospital.

RESULTS

The results of to-day's events were as follows:—

Men's Pole Vault. Height 10' 2-1/2" Finals. 1. J. J. Jameson, 2. R. H. Gohile and B. A. Haldipur.

Men's Cycle Race. 1000 metres. Time 1min. 49-1/5sec. Finals 1. J. F. Amin, 2. B. Malcolm, 3. A. R. Havewalla.

Men's Throwing the Discus. Distance 97' 8-1/2" Finals 1. B. Singh, 2. R. Singh, 3. J. J. Jameson.

Men's 100 metre Run. Heats. 1st Heat. 1. M. Woodcock, 2. L. Dais. 2nd Heat. 1. L. C. Woodcock, 2. M. Hussain. 3rd Heat. 1. T. Speldewind, 2. Z. H. Mugaseth.

Finals. Men's Cycle Run. 3000 metres. Time 6min. 35-4/5secs. 1. B. Malcom, 2. J. F. Amin, 3. V. J. Pai.

Finals. Men's Putting the Shot. 1. J. J. Jameson, 2. R. Singh, 3. B. Singh.

Heats. Men's 200 metre run. 1st Heat. 1. Z. H. Mugaseth, 2. T. Speldwind. 2nd Heat. 1. M. Woodcock, 2. T. V. Smith. 3rd Heat. 1. L. C. Woodcock, 2. M. E. Golakhari.

Finals. Running Broad Jump. 21' 9-1/4". (New Bombay Record). 1. L. Bussy, 2. B. Singh, 3. L. C. Woodcock.

Finals. Men's 800 metre run. Time 2min. 2-2/5secs. 1. R. N. Utchil, 2. N. Richardson, 3. D'Lima.

Finals. Men's 3000 metre run. Time 9min. 52-3/5secs. 1. L. Pereira, 2. J. R. Pingley, 3. M. G. Amin.

Finals. Men's 1600 metre relay race. Time 3min. 33-1/5secs. (A new All-India Record.) 1. Kanara Athletes, 2. Bombay City Police.

Finals. Women's 80 metre Hurdle Race. Time 13-4/5secs. (A new All-India Record.) 1. Miss M. Gilbert, 2. Miss E. Saldhana.

Finals. Women's 50 metre run. Time 7secs. 1. Miss R. Salway, 2. Miss N. D'Souza, 3. Miss E. D'Sylva.

Finals. Women's Discuss Throw. Distance 92' 6". (A new All-India Record). 1. Miss M. Gilbert, 2. Miss E. D'Sylva.

Finals. Women's Broad Jump. Distance 15' 4-1/2". (A new All-India Records). 1. Miss M. Gilbert, 2. Miss E. D'Sylva, 3 Miss R. Salway

COLOMBO RACE RESULTS

COLOMBO, Jan. 17.

Following are to-day's race results:—

AMBAWELLA PLATE (Div. 3)
MURUR 7-12 E. F. Peters 1
BONSOIR SECOND 8-12 W. Silva 2
MAZIB 8-1 Young 3
JAMALBEG 7-1 G. Silva 4
Tote paid Rs. 33-8 for win, Rs. 10, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

PERTH PLATE (Div. II).
OVER YONDER 8-11 Warren 1
TATTENHAM 8-12 R. Eude 2
GLORIO 8-3 Orme 3
DAVIDMIKE 8-13 Fox 4
Tote paid Rs. 7 for win, Rs. 6, Rs. 12 and Rs. 7 for places.

AMBAWELLA PLATE (Div. II).
KHALAFSTAR 8-5 Rook 1
BABUNKAR 8-11 R. Watson 2
HUSSUNALZAMAN 8-2 Baker 3
SATHI 8-3 M. Eude 4
Tote paid Rs. 37 for win, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 18-8 for places.

PERTH PLATE (Div I).
EMBARK 7-9 G Silva 1
FIREGUARD 8-8 Baker 2
ASTRONOMER 8-3 Orme 3
JOINT VENTURE 9-0 Rook 4
Tote paid Rs. 60 for win, Rs. 20-8, Rs. 7-8 and nil for places.

KANDY PLATE
YOUNG LOVELOCK 7-2 Baker 1
GOODCARE 9-0 M. Eude 2
FOREVER FAIR 7-9 Orme 3
MARILLA 8-5 Rook 4
Tote paid Rs. 8-8 for win, Rs. 6, Rs. 10 and nil for places.

BRISBANE PLATE
CINDYS CHOICE 8-7 Fox 1
KIDSIDE 7-1 Don Benjamin 2
MAGIC MOUNT 8-0 W. Silva 3
DOUBLE SEVEN 8-2 Orme 4
Tote paid Rs. 84-8 for win, Rs. 10, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 18 for places.

KOTAHENA PLATE
SABRYPASHA 7-6 R. Eude 1
SAAD RAHMAN 9-0 Burgess 2
REGENT 8-8 Orme 3
HAMPSTEAD 7-8 W. Silva 4
Tote paid Rs. 70 for win, Rs. 2 Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 12-8 for places.

AMBAWELLA PLATE (Div. 1).
SAADWASMI 8-12 Warren 1
ASADBABIL 8-5 Fox 2
REMEMBRANCE 8-8 Burgess 3
HARIA 8-3 Rook 4
Tote paid Rs. 21-8 for win, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 11-8 for places.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 2, 1998
Muslim: Zilhaj 30, 1360
Parsi: Amardad 16, 1311.
Sunrise 7-17 a.m.; Sunset 6-22 p.m.
Hightide 0-58, 12-56; Lowtide 7-10, 18-56

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: We have received a wall-calendar and a pocket diary for 1942 (Marathi) from the Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Poona. The price of the diary is annas 6.

CHURCH SERVICE: Mar Thoma Syrian Service at the Holy Redeemer Church, Dadar (G.I.P.) to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

CULTURAL SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF SOVIET: The next meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at Bhadran Bhuwan, 95, Naigam Cross Rd., at 9 a.m.

KANNADA SAHITYA VACHAN MANDAL: The anniversary of Purandhardas will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. at Pearl Mansion, Chandavarkar Rd., Matunga. Shreeyuts Guru Raja Acharya and B. T. Char will speak.

FOUND: A third class monthly season ticket available between Dadar or Vadala Rd. to V. Terminus has been found by Mr. H. V. Acharya, Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office, G.I.P. Rly., Parel.

C.D.O. JAIN PATHSALA: As a mark of respect for the memory of His late Highness Maharao Sri Kherngarji of Cutch, Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jain Pathsala remained closed on Saturday.

B.B. & C.I. RLY. EMPLOYEES' UNION: The opening ceremony of the New Centre at Carnac Bridge (Dhoble Building, Mandvi Koliwada), will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

GIRGAUM DISTT CONG. COMMITTEE: An urgent meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum Distt. Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee office, Congress House.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum D.C.C. a Mass Spinning Demanstration will be held to-day (Sunday) from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Congress House compound.

TO-DAY'S MOHARRAM WEEK'S PROGRAMME: At Marathi Municipal Central School, near Noor Baug, opp. Derby Talkies, Mrs. K. Sayani—opening talk 4-15 p.m. (S.T.). Moulvi Mohiuddin Ahmad Qasuri on "Message of Quran" 5 p.m. (S.T.).

CHARITY PERFORMANCE: The Mangalorean Alert, Recreational and Inimitable Actors will perform a dramatic play "Punishment for Sin" in Konkani in aid of St. Ignatius' School, to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at Antonio D'Souza School Hall, Gloria Compound, Byculla. Rev. Fr. L. D'Souza will preside.

MADURA MANI'S CONCERT: Under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeet Sabha, there will be a recital by Madura Mani Iyer (vocal), Master Sankaran (Violin), Palghat Mani Iyer (Mridangam) at the S.I.E. Society's Hall, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m.

MALAD KANDIVLI EDUCATION SOCIETY: Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas will lay the foundation-stone of Sheth Nahalchand Lalloochand High School Building, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the site on Ghodbunler Rd., Malad.

BIMB PARTISHTA AT INDORE: About three lakhs of Jains will be gathering on the occasion of the Bimpartishta of the magnificent marble temple constructed by a well-known philanthropist of C. I. Rai Bahadur Seth Hiralal, Indore, which will be held from the 18th to 28th inst.

On this occasion the All-India Digamber Khandelwal Mahasabha, All-India Digamber Women's Conference and the Malwa Province Mahasabha will also be held.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION FOR PARSI YOUTHS: The Elocution Competition organised under the auspices of the 2nd Parsi Youth Conference for Parsi youths will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Framji Cowasji Hall, opp. Metro Cinema, Dhobi Talao. Ex-Judge of the High Court, Mr. Bomanji J. Wadia will preside and act as one of the Judges. The competition is open to public.

IN AID OF HINDUSTAN SCOUTS: There will be a variety entertainment under the presidentship of the Mayor of Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 2-45 p.m. (B.T.) in the Framji Cawasji Institute Hall, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. The variety entertainment is in aid of the Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Province. The programme consists of a Dance, Balancing feats, Vocal music, Garba, singing, Orchestra, etc.

VIVEKANANDA ANNIVERSARY: The following is the programme of celebration of the 80th birthday anniversary of Swami Vivekananda at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, to-day (Sunday):—7 to 9 a.m. Usha Kirtan, Vedic chants and music; 9 to 11 a.m. Musical entertainments; 11 to 2 p.m. Feeding of the poor Narayanas; 3 to 4 p.m. Bhajan and Kirtan by Mrs. Sumitra Rane and Mr. Manikram R Rane; 4 to 6 p.m. one Bhajan by Mrs. Frenny Cama and public meeting at which speeches will be made by Sjt. Motichand G. Kapadia, Prof. M. D. Altekar, Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, Swami Sambuddhananda and others.

GOAN FOOTBALLERS' WAR EFFORT: In aid of the War Gifts Fund under the auspices of the Bombay Goan Athletic Association on the Cross Maidan to-day (Sunday) at 3-45 p.m. Two games between Bardez and Salcete, the two major provinces of Goa will be played. Leading Goan actors will sing popular Concannim tunes. The Association's own Orchestra will be in attendance. Simon Pereira, Editor, "Evening News of India" will preside.

AT PARLE: Under the auspices of the Lokmanya Seva Sangh, Parle, the centenary of the late Justice M. G. Ranade will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in Gokhale Hall, Tilak Mandir, Vile-Parle, when Prof. N. R. Phatak will speak on the "Importance of Ranade's Work" and Sir Vithalrao Chandavarkar will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"My Life With Caroline": 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Great Guns": 4,6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"Lady Be Good": 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Nothing But The Truth": 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Ramparts We Watch" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chandan": 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Nai Roshni": 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola": 3, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day 11-45 a.m.
WEST END—"Doctor": 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar": 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi": 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gharki Laj": 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dhandora": 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu": 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day 1-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Tulsi": 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee 1 p.m.
EDWARD—"Bandhan": 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Darshan": 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee 2 p.m.
PALACE—"Man Hunt": 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi": 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee 1 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Payachi Dasi": 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee 1-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Woman": 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee 1-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Swami" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

VATCHA — BAI RUTTONBAI BEJONJI VATCHA, mother of Mr. Rustomji, Khan Bahadur Jamshedji, Pirojsha, Furdonji and Bai Bachubai B. Vatcha, died at 11-45 p.m. on Saturday. Funeral to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at Dungerwadi (Upper Bungalis).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Moral Retribution" at Jehangir Wadia Building (opp. Flora Fountain), to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Under the auspices of the above Centre Professor P. A. Wadia, M.A., will lecture on "Religion and Life" to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

MASS SPINNING IN 'G' WARD: Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee there will be a Mass Spinning at Jambhori Maidan, Worli D. D. Chawls, at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA: The monthy meeting of the Working Committee of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha will be held at its office, Damodar Hall, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

A.R.P. KHAR DIVISION: There will be a rally of all A.R.P. personnel at "Ganpat Square" Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 8-45 a.m. Mr. A. Patterson, Chief Warden, Bombay Suburban District, will inspect the rally.

RAJPIPLA STATE PRAJA MANDAL: Meeting of the citizens of Rajpipla State and sympathisers will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the hall of the New Era High School, Hughes Rd., to consider the situation in the State.

UNION HIGH SCHOOL PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCN.: The 6th annual social gathering of the above association will be held to-day (Sunday) between 9-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Mr. M. G. Jaykar will preside.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCN.: The general body meeting of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. U. B. Narayan Rao's Rooms, Girgaon.

RASHTRA BHASHA PRACHAR SANGH, DADAR: A students' Sammelan will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. in Dhuru Hall (Dadar), when Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai will preside, and Pt. Shrikant Thakur Vidyalankar, Editor "Vishwamitra" will speak. There will be entertainment programme by students.

COTTON BUYERS' ASSOCN.: The following members have been elected to the Committee of the Cotton Buyers' Association, Bombay for the year 1942:—Sir Joseph Kay (President), Mr. Madanmohan Ramnarain (Vice-President), Mr. W. G. McKee, Mr. P. N. Philon, Mr. J. P. Patel, Mr. C. Shuttleworth, Mr. E. H. Conner, Mr. J. L. Huaschler, Mr. L. M. Khatau and Mr. John R. Kay (Hon. Secretary).

Tragedy Of Karabala

Under the auspices of the Bhuj Mohalla Moharrum Majlis Committee Maulana Abdul Hamid Mirza will deliver every night during the first ten days of Holy Moharrum religious discussions on the "Tragedy of Karbala" at Bhuj Mohalla Zakeria Musjid Street.

RASHTREEYA SWAYAM SEVA DAL: At a meeting on the 1st inst. a Volunteer Corps by the name of "Rashtreeya Swayam Seva Dal" has been formed in 'A' Ward. A provisional committee has been appointed to organise the Dal. The Dal will dedicate itself to national service.

MATUNGA YOUNGMEN'S CLUB: The 4th annual gathering and prize distribution of the Matunga Youngmen's Club (Vyayam Mandir) will be held in the South Indian Education Society's Hall at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Mr. H. B. Shivadesani, Deputy Municipal Commissioner will preside, and Mrs. Shivadesani will distribute the prizes. Only members are requested to take away their cards from the office of the Club.

PAREL CIVIC GUARDS: The 2nd Annual Sports meet to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. on Haffkine Institute Sports Grounds. Col. D R G Hartley and Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy will preside.

NO BAN ON DHOTI

Indian Institute Of Architects Withdraws Circular

At the meeting of the Council of the Indian Institute of Architects, Bombay held on 16th instant the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"That this Council of the Indian Institute of Architects regrets that the Circular, dated 5-1-1942 issued by its Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee in response to an enquiry regarding the dress it would suggest should be worn at the Jubilee Dinner, has inadvertantly wounded the susceptibilities of some of its members; it is convinced that the circular was issued in good faith and without the desire to be dogmatic. The Council has, in deference to the feelings of those members rescinded the circular and leaves the matter of the particular dress to be worn at the ceremony to the good taste of the individual members, being convinced that each member will attend in such dress as shall, in his opinion, redound to the dignity of the Institute and the ifportance of an occassion. which is the celebration of the completion of a quarter of a century's work."

Alleged Bigamy: Husband's Complaint

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Kantilal C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, ordered to-day that summons be issued against Mrs. Sharda Malhari Bhonsle, alias Salima, against whom her husband, Mr. Malhari Bhonsle has filed a complaint of bigamy and change of religion and desertion.

Mr. B. D. Wagh, Advocate, appearing on behalf of the husband requested that as the respondent's whereabouts were not known summons should be issued to be served on her on the 23rd when she was expected to be in the Court in connection with an allied case to which the Magistrate agreed.

Ranade Centenary Celebrations

Under the auspices of the Ranade Centenary Celebration Committee the ceremony of garlanding the statue of the late Mr. Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade on the Cooperage Road (near the Band Stand), will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

A public meeting will be held to celebrate the Centenary of the birth of the late Mr. Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade under the presidentship of Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri at the University Convocation Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

The Silver Jubilee of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey Indian Women's University, Bombay, will be celebrated on the 29th and 30th January and 1st of February. Dr. Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan will be the chief guest and deliver his address on the 1st of Feb. Lady Cowasji Jehangir and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside over the variety entertainment programmes on Jan. 29 and 30 respectively.

Ranade Centenary

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT MATUNGA

Under the joint auspices of the South Indian Association, Bombay, and the Deccan Brahmin Co-operative Housing Society a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. at Deshmukh Hall, Brahmanwada, Matunga, to celebrate the centenary of the late M G. Ranade. Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai, Rao Bahadur Padhye and others will speak.

'E' WARD DISTT. CONG. COMMITTEE: An urgent meeting of the members of the Managing Council of the Byculla Distt. Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the Committee's office to discuss about the programme of the "Independence Day."

Fire At V. T. Station

Railway Bogey Containing Oil Gutted

There was a great commotion at the Victoria Terminus at about 9-30 on Saturday night when a bogey parked near platform No. 14, caught fire. The crimson flames, in contravention of all A. R. P regulations, lit up the sky for a mile all round.

The bogey is said to have contained drums of oil, paints, gas cylinders, electrical accessories and other railway stores.

Before the officials could find out what had happened the entire bogey was enveloped in flames and large crowds gathered around to watch the fire.

The Fire Brigade was instantly informed and engines from all over the city rushed to the spot.

As the nearest water tap was at some distance from the scene of the fire the fire-fighters had to join several pipes together to get at the burning bogey. It took the firemen nearly 45 minutes to subdue the flames and by the time the fire was extinguished it was more than an hour.

The fire is said to have caused considerable damage. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

JUDGMENT IN RUTLAM CASE APPEAL

(From Our Correspondent).

RATLAM: (By Mail).

The judgment in the Ratlam Political Conspiracy case was announced on the birthday of the Ratlam Ruler.

The High Court acquitted accused No. 4, Chhogalal, who was convicted for three years by the Sessions Court. The sentence of Dr. Revisingh, President Ratlam Praja Mandal and member, Working Committee of the Central India States' Peoples' Conference was reduced from seven years to one year.

Similarly the sentences of Messrs Chandmal Mehta, Secretary, Ratlam Praja Mandal; Juggankhan and Chhunnukhan were reduced from ten to three years each with fine. The sentences of Badrilal and Basant were reduced from ten years to two years each with fine.

After the judgment birthday orders were issued and seven prisoners, including one political prisoner, Dr. Devisingh, were released from the jail and the fines of all the remaining five prisoners, Messrs. Chandmal Mehta, Badrilal, Basant, Juggankhan and Chhunnukhan were remitted.

Bombay Grain Dealers Warned

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—The weekly returns required by the Government of Bombay of stocks in excess of 100 bags held by dealers in Burma rice, country rice, wheat, jowar, bajri, cotton-seed and charcoal have not been received from all dealers. Before taking action against defaulters an opportunity is being given to them to send these regularly.

All dealers are advised in their own interests to send the prescribed returns of stocks held on previous Sunday so as to reach the Controller of Prices, Bombay on Tuesday morning. Failure to do so will render them liable to prosecution under the Defence of India Rules.

"Bihar Cricket Association Will Oppose It"

JAMSHEDPUR: Jan. 17.

"The Bihar Cricket Association regrets it cannot support the resolution sponsored by you and will authorise its representative at the next meeting to oppose it." Thus writes Mr. Peroo Dutt, Hony. Secretary of the Bihar Cricket Association, in the course of his letter to the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram, the Chairman of the Working Committee of the United Provinces Cricket Association in connection with the latter's resolution to be moved at the forthcoming meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, which proposes to place a ban on any player participating in the Pentangular Cricket, from taking part in any tournament run by the Board or by the affiliated Provincial associations, throughout the rest of his cricketing career.—A. P

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT:—A variety entertainment in aid of "students fund" in St. Xavier's College Hall Dhobitalao by Pt. Vishnupant Pagnis and others to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.). Admission is by tickets.

Grand Variety Entertainment

IN AID OF

'STUDENTS'-FUND'

IN

St. Xavier's College Hall, Dhobi Talao.

ON

Sunday 18th January 1942 at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

Prominent artists are:—

Pt. VISHNUPANT PAGNIS
Pt. GAURISHANKAR (Director, Bhartiya Nritya Kala Mandir)
Miss NILA PANDIT.
Miss LILA KANADE the famous student dancer.
Miss DAMAYANTI JOSHI.
Mr. CHIMAN SHETH.
Mr. NINU MAJUMDAR.
Mr. CHATTERJI the famous violinist of Bombay.
Mr. L. D. PATIL, Vadan Pravin.

Besides, there are Garbas and Ras by amateur artists

Rates of Tickets:—10|-, 5|-, 3| 2-, 1|-

Tickets can be had from:—Marwadi Students Union Office, Narnarain Mandir Building, 2nd Floor, Kalbadevi Road, or at the Gate of the Hall.

20th WEEK 20th

MINERVA'S HISTORICAL

SIKANDAR

Director:—SOHRAB MODI

To-day—Shows Nos. 434, 435, 436 and 437

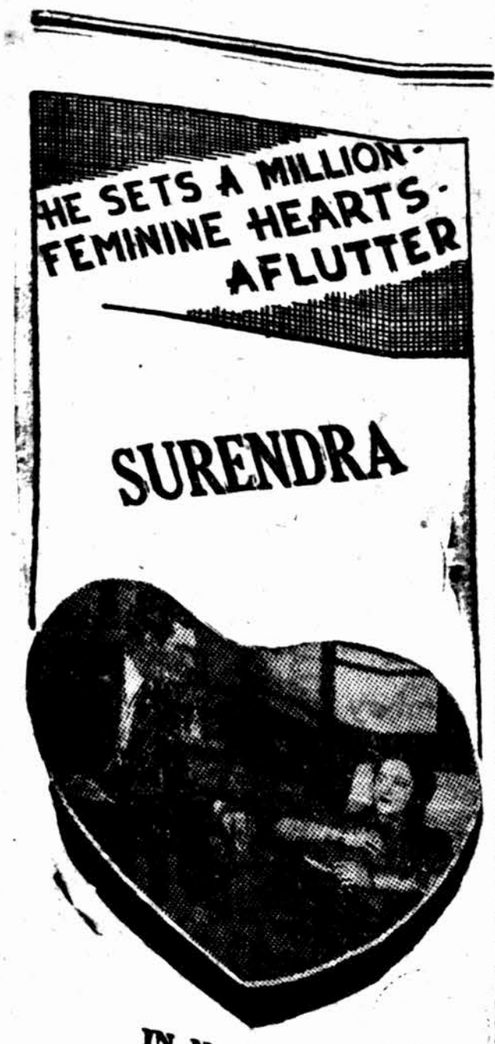
Daily 3 Shows—4, 7 & 10 p. m.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays 1-15 p. m. Matinee Extra

Now Showing at

MINERVA

(AN EVERGREEN RELEASE.)



IN NATIONAL'S

GARIB

Co-Starring:

ROSE

TO MAKE THE

IDEAL PAIR

Directed by R. THAKUR
Produced by MEHBOOB
GALA PREMIERE
AT

Pathe

SHORTLY.

SIXTH Splendid Week

MAKE A DATE WITH

DHANDORA

And you will opine
it is a great treat!
It's a Ranjit Comedy
Directed by: CHARLIE

Daily at 3, 6, 9 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE

ASSOCIATED CEMENT

Declares 6 Per Cent Dividend

BOMBAY, Friday.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Associated Cement Companies Limited was held to-day at the Sir C. J. Hall, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas presided.

The directors' report and the audited statement of accounts for the year ended 31st July 1941 were adopted.

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 per share (free of Income-Tax) was declared.

Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Mr. D. M. Khatau, Mr. F. F. Stileman, Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, Mr. B. P Garg and Mr. Dinsha K. Daji were re-elected directors.

Sir S. D. Saklatvala and Mr Vithaldas Kanji were also appointed directors under article 89 of the company's articles of association.

The following are extracts from the speech of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas:—

At the outset, I think that you will be interested to know that the Company has decided to proceed with the construction of its new building on the land acquired for it on Queen's Road, next to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Offices. This is now in course of erection and I hope, therefore, that when we meet again next year we may be able to do so in the Company's own offices.

As regards the results for the year under review, in spite of competition for about half of the year, and the necessary time-lag of a few months before prices could be stabilised on a new basis, the profits for the year have increased to some extent and your Directors have, as you will have seen, been able to increase the Dividend to 6 per cent. As mentioned in your Directors' Report, the effects of the stabilisation of prices will not be fully reflected until a full year's working has been maintained.

I now come to the arrangement made with the Dalmia interests, to which reference was made by my predecessor when he addressed you last year. This has been in operation since 1st January, 1941, and I have every hope that it will work satisfactorily. Various questions naturally arose before the necessary agreement could finally be completed, but these questions have now been settled, and I have every reason to believe that the agreement will shortly be signed.

Th offtake of cement during the year has been satisfactory, and the despatches against internal demand would have been even greater but for shortage of railway wagons for its carriage.

As regards the current year some indication of the probable results however, depend largely on whether railway wagons will be available in sufficient quantities to meet all the orders that are received and to feed the numerous plants with coal in order to maintain a regular production. I can tell you that up to the present, however, despatches have been quite satisfactory and are in excess of those of last year.

700 BREED CLASSES AT CATTLE SHOW

All-India Southern Regional Exhibition

BANGALORE, Jan. 17.

The demonstration of a representative collection of the cattle wealth of South India was held at the Sampangi tank bed, when about 700 head of cattle including sheep of various breeds were exhibited at the first All-India Southern Regional Cattle Show which opened this morning.

The object with which this show is held is mainly to help the cattle industry by imparting ideas to cattle breeders and stimulating their interest and also to encourage the breeding of finer and better varieties of cattle, thereby improving the agricultural prosperity of the country.

It is expected that the breed classes at the show might attract larger number of entries from more breeders, thereby making competition more keen at the All-India Cattle Show scheduled to be held in New Delhi from February 16 to 21.

The first All-Mysore State Poultry Show was also opened this morning at the same place simultaneously with the cattle show.—A. P.

AROUND THE COURTS

Tale Of Brutality At Coroner's Inquest

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A tragic story related at the Bombay City Coroner's Court today.

Sharifabai, the wife of Mohamed Jaffer a motor lorry driver, residing at Telli Muhalla, Committed suicide by pouring kerosene oil on her clothes and setting fire to them, on Thursday.

Sharifabai was married to Mohamed Jaffer about eight months ago according to the evidence of her mother, at the inquest today. She used to be very depressed but never complained to the witness. But she told witness at the time of dying that she was constantly ill-treated in her husband's house.

On Wednesday night she received a thrashing from her husband and on Thursday morning, her mother-in-law threatened to burn her up. So Sharifabai chose the least painful way out.

The Jury's verdict was of suitcide. "The poor woman" they said, "was constantly ill-treated by her husband who appears to her a heartless man and also by his mother and therefore she poured kerosene on her sari and set fire to it with intent to put an end to her miseries.

Alleged Theft In City Doctor's House

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An interesting case of theft alleged to have been committed by a relative of the complainant to the extent of Rs. 8,100/- was lodged before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court; the suspect, at the instance of the Police was arrested at Amod, Broach District and was brought to Bombay.

The suspect Jekisondas who was brought up by Dr. Dhirajlal Tribhuvan Anklesria, Municipal Corporator, was residing in Shri Bhuvan on Sandhurst Road. During the absence of both Doctor and his wife on the evening of the 11th instant, the suspect was alleged to have removed from the cupboards and trunks jewelleries and G. C. Notes collectively valued at Rs. 8,100 and absconded. He was however traced and arrested at Amod and produced before the Second Class Magistrate at Waghara, who ordered him to be remanded to jail custody till the 19th instant and ordered his transfer to the court of the Magistrate 3rd Additional Court, Girgaum.

The defence sent an appeal to the Sessions Judge, Broach, as the bail application was rejected by the lower court. The Sessions Judge heard the parties on Thursday and upheld the Magistrate's order stating that the Police should have adequate time to recover the stolen property.

Mr. Shete and Mr. Khare appeared for the accused.

TWO WOMEN RECEIVE FATAL BURNS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An unmarried Hindu girl, 22 years old, Ratanbai Balkrishna, residing at Mahim, lit a coal sigree on the afternoon of Tuesday. While she stooped to pick up a vessel, her sari border came in contact with the sigri and was in flames. The flames were extinguished and she was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where she expired on Friday. The verdict at the inquest to-day was shock from burns accidentally received from a coal sigri.

Mary Davis, Chhistian, 65, was cooking on the 23rd of December when her sari came in contact with a coal sigri and she was enveloped in flames. The flames were extinguished by her nephew and she was taken to the G. T. hospital where after an interval of over 20 days she died. Verdict at the inquest to-day was toxaemina following burns accidentally received from a coal sigri.

Three Suspects Discharged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Banoo Balaji, Hira Govind and Dattaram Laxman, who were arrested on suspicion some time back with having caused the death of two men by a rash act, were ordered to be discharged to-day by Mr. Kantilal Thakore, Additional Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on an application made by the police.

The police stated that two men had died a fortnight ago after taking illicit liquor alleged to have been sold to them by the suspects. The Chemical Analyser, who examined the stomach contents could not detect any poison. The deaths had been certified to be caused by natural causes.

2 SECOND WEEK OF HOUSEFULL!

NEW STAR

Radiantly Lovely Shooting into the Movie-firmament!

BHARATIDEVI

IN

NEW THEATRES' BEST FILM OF 3 years—40, 41, 42!

DOCTOR

with PUNKAJ, JYOTI PRAKASH, AHIM CHOWDHURY, PANNA, ETC.

NEW WEST END

Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45 p.m.
Sat. & Sun. at 1-30 p.m.

Coming Shortly At

IMPERIAL

with

SHAMIM, NAZIR, E. BILIMORIA,

Produced at RANJIT.

14 FOURTEENTH WEEK & STILL GOING STRONGER!

Proving Another "MOTHER-INDIA" breaking records!!
Sunrise Pictures' smash hit!

Gharki Laj

Starring:—
SHANTA HUBLIKAR, NAZIR, JAGDISH, ETC.

See Indian Home & Ideal Womanhood!

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

Sat., Sun. at 1-30 p.m.

2 SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK

NECTAR OF LIFE Became POISON For Him!

HOW? See It in ASHOK Pictures' Soulful Social!

CHANDAN

Starring:
KANTA, NAZIR, MAYADEVI, ASHIK HUSEIN

Drawing Crowds at

LAMINGTON

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

Sat., Sun., at 1-30 p.m.

ARGENTINA & PAN-AMERICANISM

Solution May Be Reached At To-day's Session Of Conference

RIO DE JANE RO, Jan. 17.

A telegram from the Argentine Vice-President, Senor Castillo, to the Pan-American Conference produced an excellent impression because it scotched the ugly rumours that Argentina intended to scuttle the Conference by intransigence and unfriendliness

Following the morning Plenary Session, the main talk in the Conference lobbies was whether Senor Castillo's telegram meant that Argentina was now willing to join with other Latin-American Nations in severing relations with the Axis without delay, or whether she will maintain her present stand of non-belligerency.

While all the delegates are, of course, giving heed to the instructions and interests of their respective Governments they are also thinking in terms of collective Pan-Americanism.

It is therefore possible that a harmonious, though not necessarily unanimous, solution will be reached. It is not expected that the Conference will develop any definite trend until after Monday when the next Plenary Session is being held and when the delegations will be able to discuss the various proposals now being submitted to the General Secretariat.—Reuter.

CHINESE CROSS SINTSIANG RIVER

War Into Japanese-Held Territory

CHUNGKING, Jan. 17.

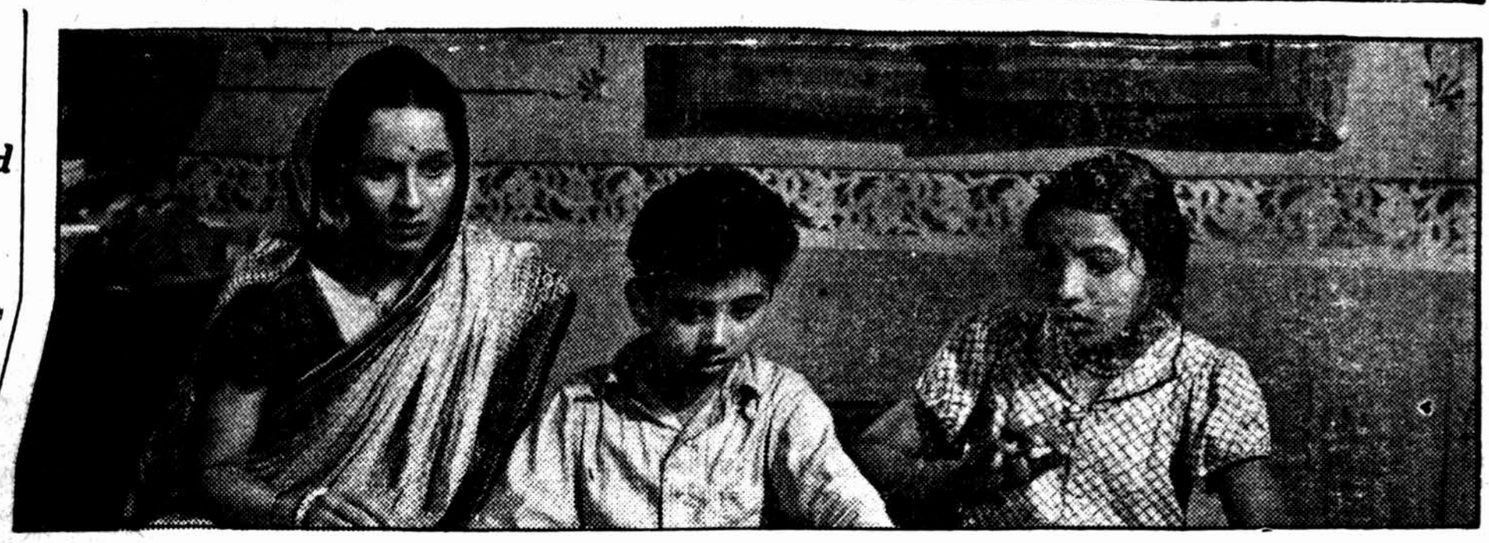
Chinese vanguards have crossed the Sintsiang river, 75 miles north of Changsha, pursuing the Japanese army routed in the Changsha battle, according to the latest Chinese field despatches. About 1,000 Japanese are cut off on the south bank and face annihilation. The Japanese remnants who escaped across the river are too exhausted to resist the increasing Chinese pressure, the communique states. By the new advance the Chinese are taking war into territory long held by the Japanese. Only a few miles north of the Sintsiang is the main Japanese base of Yochow.—Reuter.

ENGLAND BEAT SCOTLAND

LONDON, Jan. 17.

International Football result is as under:—England three goals, Scotland nil.

At half time the score was:—England one, Scotland 0.—Reuter.



Vanamala, Bai Govind and Baby Vimal in the Atre Picture's coming picture "Raja Rani" which will be released at Central soon.

"Raja Rani" To Replace 'Sant Sakhu' Shortly At Central

Naqvi Directs It, Atre Writes Its Story And Vanmala Plays Stellar Role

Most of the filmgoers seem to have no idea about the exact job of the film director. Some of them even go to the length of asking pertinently, that when a story-writer writes the story, artistes perform the roles, cameraman, recordist, architect, editor, laboratory experts, musicians and others are in charge of all the diverse aspects of the production, what is the director's job and why he holds such a prominent place in the credit titles?

To clear their misunderstanding and answer their query in a purely academic fashion is impossible here. But, suffice it to say that the job of the director demands intimate and thorough grasp of almost every aspect of film craft and technique for the simple reason that his job is to blend harmoniously all the aspects into one with consummate deftness. Hence, it is not surprising that the person, who is not in charge of one or another branch of production but who supervises all the branches of production should be regarded as the most important.

One is reminded of all this by watching the steady and deserving rise of Director Naqvi, who has just completed the production of Atre Pictures' "Raja Rani" which will have its premiere soon at Central. Indeed, Naqvi has risen to the position of director after attaining proficiency in most of the branches of film production. He has the unique record of having worked with credit in laboratory, editing, camera and all other technical departments in addition to his remarkable contributions as a dialogue director and as an artiste portraying featured roles in pictures like "Achut Kanya". Moreover, he has sufficient literary qualifications as well as sufficient knowledge of Indian music.

It is for this reason that high hopes are being entertained about Naqvi's directorial achievement in "Raja Rani" which affords him the biggest opportunity of his career. For thanks to producer Atre, he is called upon to present the screenplay by Mr. Atre with the efficient technicians of Chitramandir to aid him and with renowned players like Vanmala, Mazharkhan, Sunalini Devi, Trilok Kapoor, Navin Yajnik, Maya Devi, Baby Vimal, David, and Govind to perform the remarkable characters representing a joint family of Atre's creation.

It is to be seen how Naqvi employs his versatile talent in making "Raja Rani" an outstanding production. In this connection, the studio reports are very heartening; according to them the picture will not only be a remarkable piece of motion picture art and technique but will be also a musical hit as Director Naqvi has given special attention to this feature. Indeed, it is said that the tantalizing tunes of the song given by Khan Mastana will make "Raja Rani" one of the most popular hits of the year.

Prithwi Raj and Vanamala in "Sikandar" at Minerva.

"SAVITHRI" IN TAMIL AT BROADWAY

Savitri in Tamil which is repeated as a morning Show to-day at Broadway Talkies continues a phenomenal box-office hit. Shanta Apte looks quite at home in Tamil language and the dialogue runs through without any hitch. Her songs are mostly in Hindustani light tunes, except when she makes an attempt for Karnataki "Kethara Gowla". Mrs. Subbalakshmi who plays the Naradha, a novel role for a woman regales the audience with new stylised songs and has many song-hits to her credit. It looks as though it is the song that counts in a Tamil Talkie. All the other stars put up good team-work in the play

PLEASED WITH "SIKANDAR'

Lady Vidyagauri, the first lady graduate of Gujerat, a great social worker and an educationist saw "Sikandar" at Ahmedabad and said:—

I had an opportunity to see the Minerva Co's. Film "Sikandar". It records historical events which actually happened in India some centuries back. The directors have spared neither money nor efforts to produce elaborate scenes of Greece and India. It must have cost them a million as they state. The war scenes, palace scenes and village scenes are very realistic. The plot being well-known and very interesting no doubt appeals to the Indian public old as well as young. It is a relief to see a real page from history on the screen instead of a hyper sensational imaginary story.

Weather Favours British Strategy In Malaya

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Bombs were dropped in widely scattered areas of Singapore during a several-hour raid by Japanese planes on Friday morning.

A preliminary official report says that at least one Japanese "Army 97" type fighter was brought down.

In Thursday's raid on Singapore about 50 Japanese planes escorted by army or navy fighters came over. They were engaged by British and Imperial fighters who brought down one Japanese plane certainly, probably shot down another and damaged three others.

Director Of Production

The appointment of Mr. William Knudsen as Director of Production for the U.S. War Department is announced by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Knudsen, who hitherto has been Joint Director of the United States Office of Production Management, will have the entire charge of directing and expediting the gigantic production involved in the whole munitions programme of the various Government Department.—Reuter.

Heavy Rains Hamper Jap Onslaught

SINGAPORE, Jan. 17.

There is no fresh news of the land fighting in Malaya since yesterday's Singapore Communique which describes the Australians in action as a result of which the Japanese sustained heavy losses.

British forces in Malaya have been given more time for consolidating their positions as a result of heavy rain which had been falling for the past few days in the battle front area.

Rain has also considerably limited the number of Japanese bombers and reconnaissance aircraft able to take to the air and has thus minimised this "nuisance" which has hampered our withdrawal down the Peninsula in the earlier stages of the campaign.

In addition the weather has given a breathing spell to re-equip such British forces that are still in the line and which have suffered losses in the recent heavy fighting.

Proof that British equipment is first rate and that the "men behind the guns" know their job is borne out by the fact that British forces yesterday (Thursday) knocked out no less than six Japanese tanks in "local engagements" in the eastern part of Negri Sembilan State.—Reuter.

R. A. F. BOMB JAP ISLAND

MELBOURNE, January 16.

Air Minister Mr. Drakeford announced that the R.A.F attacked the Japanese-mandated Caroline islands on January 15.

One plane did not return.

Japanese bombed near Rabaul in New Guinea. The damage is not known.—Reuter.

COOPERS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The Right Hon'ble Duff Cooper and the Lady Diana Cooper have arrived.

Mr. Owen Lattimore and Mr. A. Manuel Fox have left.—A. P.

City Police Chief To Join Federal P. S. Commision

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

A "communique" announces that Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been appointed in the vacancy occurred by the resignation of Sir John Dain, Member of the Federal Public Service Commission.

The appointment of Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Rahman, M.L.A. (Central) in the vacancy that will occur shortly on the expiry of the term of Dr. A. F. Rahman has also been announced.—United Press.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE:—Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only:

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

BABULIN

For BABIES

GIVES:—

- STRENGTH
- BEAUTY
- RADIANT HEALTH

AND

- SUNNY SMILES

Sole Agent:

B. A. & BROS.

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

Heavy Japanese Attack

(Continued from page 13)

soldiers were stubbornly contesting the attempted advance.

Secondly, there is nothing to report from other areas".—Reuter.

Engagement 290 Miles From Rangoon

LONDON.—It is now learnt that Myittha, where our troops were in contact with the enemy, on the evening of January 15th, is in South Burma, 290 miles from Rangoon, and 20 miles from the Thai border, no further news is available.

BEHIND THE JAPANESE LINE

Chinese Guerillas To Co-operate With British Forces

SINGAPORE, Jan. 17.

There is a possibility in the not distant future of Chinese guerillas led by British officers joining with the already existing British, Australian and Indian Commands units who are roving in the jungles and mountains behind the Japanese lines and harassing the Japanese at every opportunity, states the Ministry of Information. The message says that so far over a thousand Chinese Commandos, mainly labourers between the ages of twenty and thirty, have offered their services in this connection to the military authorities.—Reuter.

Medan Aerodrome Raided

BATAVIA:—A communique issued on Saturday states: "The aerodrome at Medan was raided by Japanese bombers. A raid was carried out on an aerodrome in Celebes by eight bombers escorted by three fighters. Eight bombs were dropped. No damage was done, and there were no casualties. The raid at Amboina was directed against harbour installations. The damage done was slight. A fire which was started was immediately put out. Bombers flew over in two waves of eight and remained at a great height. Several places near Amboina were machine-gunned. As a result of this one civilian was killed. No news has been received, concerning war operations in Minahassa."

In Philippines:

JAPS HEAVILY ATTACK U. S. TROOPS IN BATAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The War Department has announced that a heavy Japanese attack is progressing against the right flank of American and Philippine troops in the Batan peninsula in the Philippines. —Reuter

DOWN WITH RED-TAPE!

Singapore Governor Stresses Speed In Action

SINGAPORE, Jan. 17.

A historic circular was sent to all Government departments by the Governor, Sir Shenton Thomas, on Thursday, stating:—

"THE DAY OF MINUTE PAPERS HAS GONE". THE CIRCULAR CONTINUES: "THERE MUST BE NO MORE PASSING OF FILES FROM ONE DEPARTMENT TO ANOTHER. SIMILARLY, THE DAY OF LETTERS AND REPORTS IS OVER. ALL WRITTEN MATTER SHOULD BE IN THE FORM OF SHORT NOTES.

Every officer must accept responsibility to the full in taking decisions. The essential thing is speed in action. Nothing matters which is not directly concerned with defence, and none should be troubled with it."

The circular concludes: "Officers who show that they cannot take responsibility should be replaced by those who can. Seniority is of no account."

It is felt here that this forthright declaration should go a long way to removing the frequent complaints in press and elsewhere that the local Government's archaic, slow-moving, red-tape. encumbered machinery is hopelessly inadequate to cope with a situation calling for quick decisions and quickest implementations of them.

COACHING CLASSICAL DANCES

By Sjt. Jayshankar of

KATHAKALI ART CENTRE

from Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank.

MOULMEIN BOMBED

Slight Damage Done: 1 Enemy Plane Destroyed

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

Rangoon radio states latest information received regarding the bombing raids on Moulmein this morning says it is now known that two Punji towns received direct hits by Japanese bombs in the day-break raid. Both towns were flying the Punji flag.

It is believed that one Japanese aircraft was destroyed over Moulmein.

14 ENEMY PLANES OVER MOULMEIN.

Rangoon radio announces a Combined Army Headquarters and Royal Air Force communique issued to-night reports that at 7-50 a.m. this morning, Moulmein was bombed by 14 enemy aircraft and slight damage was done to the railway. There was no damage or casualties to R.A.F. property or personnel.

POSITION IN MYITTHA.

The position is developing favourably in the Myittha area. Reports estimate that there are 250 enemy troops in the area. . Yesterday our position at Yunglao was bombed and machine-gunned without casualties to our troops.

S. BURMA TOWN BOMBED.

A communique from the same Department to-day indicates that enemy air activity yesterday was on reduced scale. One town in South Burma had a load of five bombs aimed at it, but they fell harmlessly some distance away. There was no sign of damage and no casualties.

It is reported from Tavoy that the remains of a Japanese aircraft shot down on January 1, have been found in the thick jungle. The bodies of two Japanese airmen were found in the wreckage. It is believed however that there may have been other airmen in the plane as a parachute has been discovered not far away and a search is in progress.

ENEMY PLANE CRASH NEAR MERGUI.

There is a report from Mergui that a Japanese plane crashed near the town on January 11. The report has not yet been confirmed.

A report made by an officer touring the villages near Rangoon on the extent of the damage suffered in air-raids over the area, has been received this morning. The report states that a great many bombs have been dropped in the villages, as houses in the locality have been showing lights, both in compounds and streets. The report adds that this practice is negligent and is taken advantage of by the enemy.

PIGEON FLYING
PIGEON FLYING
PIGEON FLYING

The best book on keeping, breeding, and training pigeons, with hints and instructions based on years of practical experience:—

INDIA'S OTHER AIR FORCE.

By Lieut. B. K. SHROFF

(Officer in Charge, Naval Carrier Pigeons, Royal Indian Navy)

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED. PRICE RS. 2-8.

THACKER & CO., LTD., BOMBAY

Halfaya Surrenders

5,500 Taken Prisoners

CAIRO, Jan. 17.

HALFAYA SURRENDERED ON SATURDAY MORNING. ABOUT 5,500 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN AT HALFAYA.

CAIRO:—A Middle East Communique states: In the forward area about Agheila severe sand storms and heavy rain yesterday interfered with all operations.

In the Halfaya sector Free French patrols were active on Friday morning, but later in the day dust-storms also hampered further action in this area. On Saturday morning, the garrison of Halfaya surrendered unconditionally. About 5,500 Axis prisoners have been taken, while 76 of our own troops, previously held as prisoners of war, have been rescued. Enemy guns and war material have been captured intact.

32,000 PRISONERS IN ALL

CAIRO:—The capture of Halfaya brings the total of prisoners taken in the campaign to at least 32,000.

LAST AXIS BASTION FALLS

Whole Of Cyrenaica In Allies' Hands

CAIRO.—Reuter's Special Correspondent wires:—South African and Free French troops investing Halfaya, pass the last Axis stronghold on the Egyptian-Libyan frontier, were surprised when the garrison unconditionally surrendered this (Saturday) morning. They had expected that hard fighting would be necessary before the enemy could be "winkled out" of their strong positions protected by numerous field and machine guns. It was believed in fact that General de Villiers the victor of Bardia and Sollum, did not intend to mount an attack upon Halfaya for some time. He knew that the enemy were extremely well dug in, and possessed many automatic weapons. He knew also that time and shrinking supplies which were continuously weakening the enemy would achieve his aim without needless sacrifice of Allied lives.

THE WHITE FLAG

The South African Generals' strategy was crowned with success, when Halfaya's garrison put up the white flag. Details had not reached Cairo in time for incorporation into to-day's communique, but may be available later. The British Command before Halfaya has carefully avoided stressing the enemy's increasing food shortage for fear of raising false hopes, but to-day's surrender shows that if anything they were too conservative in this respect. The aeroplane which has been dropping a few tons of supplies on Halfaya nightly, could not parachute enough for 5,000 more imprisoned within. Even more decisive in all probability was the impossibility of getting munitions into the fortress. So falls the last Axis bastion between Egypt and El Agheila, leaving the whole of Cyrenaica in our hands.—Reuter.

AIR RAID ON SINGAPORE

Fighting In Malaya Continues

SINGAPORE, Jan. 17.

Singapore was raided by Japanese planes for many hours last night. Bombs were dropped at a number of places.

A "communique issued to-day states that no damage was caused by last night's enemy raids over Singapore.

The "communique" further states that the position on the eastern sector of Malaya remain unchanged, fighting being in the nature of patrol activities on either side.

On the Western sector, there is no appreciable change. Bombers of the Far Eastern Bomber Command attacked enemy barges at the mouth of the Muar river and destroyed a number of these barges.—Reuter.

More cables on page 19)

HOPE FOR INSURANCE BUSINESS

Commerce Member Says Govt. Will Not Discriminate

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, speaking at a luncheon in connection with the annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Insurance Companies this afternoon said he realised that insurance companies were passing through anxious times but declared there was no reason whatever for the public at large to have doubts about insurance in this country in general. If there was any idea that this was not the time for life insurance to be taken out, he was in a position to contradict the correctness of that attitude.

Taking a long and reasonable view, this was the time when life should be insured more rapidly and in larger numbers than ever before and he felt certain that as weeks went by, the public would realise the importance of it and life insurance business would look up.

NO DISCRIMINATION

Sir Ramaswami earlier in his speech gave the assurance that there was not the slightest intention on the part of Government or the Superintendent of Insurance in any manner to choke the growth of insurance business in the country or make distinctions between young and old life offices, discriminate between Indian and foreign, even British insurance companies. Nor was the object of the Insurance Act to make any discrimination between the policyholders on the one hand and the shareholders and directors on the other. The policy of the Government was to promote the healthy development of insurance business in this country nothing more, nothing less.

DEMAND FOR PROTECTION

Sir Ramaswami was speaking in reply to the Address delivered by Mr. M. N. Seth who pointed out that the next few years were going to be of considerable trial in the lives of most insurance offices and that the utmost care and caution would have to be exercised in order to pull through without unduly affecting the fabric of the industry.

Mr. Seth suggested that it might be necessary to see that the unhealthy competition which was started in the main by foreign insurance companies with larger assets and greater resources was checked and that this great Indian industry was given a certain measure of protection against British and foreign competition in order to enable it to do better set to the country.—A. P.

Satyagraha In Rajpipla Called Off

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJPIPLA, Saturday.

The Satyagraha started by the Loksabha of Rajpipla State has ended successfully. Negotiations were carried on with the Secretary, Sjt. Vinayakrao Vaidya in jail and the Vice-President Sjt. Surajram Purohit called off all Satyagraha activity. Last night Satyagrahi prisoners were released and it is understood that points of dispute between the State and Loksabha will be discussed shortly.

U. S. To Have 632 More Merchantmen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The United States Maritime Commission announced that it had negotiated contracts for the construction of 632 additional merchantmen.—Reuter.

Andhra Province Question

BEZWADA, Jan. 16.

It is understood that Maharajkumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagaram, President of the Andhra Mahasabha, will shortly lead a deputation to Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the Andhra province question.—A. P. to-day.

YOUTHS JAILED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Two youths, Indrajit Das and Sunil Chandra Ghosh were sentenced to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to eight weeks and four weeks' rigorous imprisonment, respectively in what is known as the "Councillor Assault Case".

The accused were prosecuted on charges of trespassing into the Calcutta Corporation and voluntarily causing hurt to Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, elder brother of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation and preventing him from attending a meeting of the Corporation on September 10.—A. P.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH
New York: January 17.

Previous closing 18.17
To-day's opening 18.16
Difference .....—1
To-day's closing .....not received

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: January 17.

Following are the New York opening ranges:—
March 18.16/16
May 18.34/34
July 18.44/44

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: January 17.

SEEDS
Castorseeds Jan/Feb (£20 3/4 sellers) closed
Linseed Bombay/Calcutta Jan/Feb (£20 3/4 sellers) closed
Linseed La Plata Jan/Feb (£15 5/8 sellers) closed
Groundnut Coromandal Coast Jan/Feb (£19 3/8 sellers) closed

JUTES
Dundee October/November unquoted
Lightning October/November unquoted

RUBBER
Spot unquoted
Forward December unquoted

LONDON METALS
Electric Copper (62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

Calcutta Share Bazar

COLOMBO: Jan. 17.

Price of rubber in the local market was sheet 55 1/2, Crepe 56 1/2. Yesterday's closing prices were the same.

Copra 45.25. Cocoanut Oil F.O.B. 500.00 nominal.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: January 17.

Previous closing 4 03 3/4
To-day's opening 4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: January 17.

Previous closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD
London: January 17.

London Gold (£8/8/0) closed

LONDON SILVER
London: January 17.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 9/16d) closed

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36
London on Shanghai unavailable.
London on Kobe not quoted

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS
Bombay, January 17

There was no trading during night session.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 76,70,816/9/11.

For Ambulances Purposes: Rs. 10,000 Mr. "X". Rs. 10,000 the Indian Red Cross Fund of the B.B. and C.I. Rly., contributed by officers and staff of the Railway.

Grand total on Saturday: Rs. 76,91,231-3-5.

COLOMBO QUOTATIONS

Calcutta: January 17.

The Stock Exchange ruled steady and a moderate business was put through.

Following are the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 per cent Defence Loan 1946 100/9 s lot; 3 per cent Loas 1963-65 94/3 s lot; 3 1/2 per cent Govt. Paper 95/1 s lot; 3 per cent Madras 1952 97; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 108 s lot.

Bank: Reserve Bank 102/8 s lot.

Coals: Bokaro and Ramgur 16, Dhemo Main 13, East Indian 16/6.

Jutes: Anglo-India Pref 165 s lot, Ally ord 224, Clive ord 22/10, Kamarhatty 473, Standard 215 s lot.

Miscellaneous: Darjeeling Himalayan Rly Pref 102, Mayurbhanj Railway 74, Britannia Building and Iron 11/8, Burn and Co ord 348, Jessop and Co Pref 119 s lot, Associated Hotel Pref 92, B I Corpn ord 5/2, Pref 178/8, Indian Cables 20/10, MacFarlane and Co defd 2/8, Rohtas Industry pref 159 s lot, Orient Paper ord 16/10, Star Paper ord 13/15, Midnapore Zemindary 67, Assam Saws 3/8, Bengal Assam Steamship ord 270 s l.

Sugar Shares: Champaran 19/14, New Savan 12/2.—A. P.

PROPOSED YARN EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

COIMBATORE, January 16

The Southern India Millowners' Association, Coimbatore, have sent a telegram to the Government of India on the proposed restriction on yarn exports.

The Association, while agreeing with the proposed restrictions with a view to meet the local demand is strongly of opinion that sufficient time, say three months, should be allowed for clearing goods already contracted.

Otherwise, the Association thinks the proposed restrictions will create serious difficulty and financial loss in disposing of stocks manufactured for particular orders.

ACCLAIMED by the PRESS!

It is not often that the common people see their own life dramatised in films.....woven round characters from everyday life....
—BLITZ.

NATIONAL'S

Nai Roshni

Starring:
SARDAR AKHTAR & HARISH

9th WEEK
OF FULL HOUSES
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M.
12-30 ZANANA SHOW:
TUES. & THURS.
PATHE

A Golden Page From Our Great Epic Ramayana!

PRAKASH'S MIGHTY PRODUCTION

The STORY OF BROTHERLY LOVE AND SACRIFICE!

BHARAT MILAP (HINDI)

WITH A GALAXY OF BIG STARS

Story:
V. AUNDHKER

Art Direction:
KANU DESAI

DURGA KHOTE, SHOBHANNA SAMARTH, SHAHU MODAK, PREM ADIB, UMAKANT, NIMBALKER, VIMLA VASHISTH, SHANTA KUMARI, RATANMALA, and others.

Direction
VIJAY BHATT

BOOKED FOR RELEASE
AT
MAJESTIC
ON JAN. 31st (SATURDAY)

BHARATB HET (MARATHI) AN EVERGREEN Release

On The Air

SUNDAY, JANUARY 18.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Tunes from the Talkies. 5-30 J. L. Ranade. 5-50 Zafar Husain. 6-15 Zohra Jamal. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 Zohra Jan. 8 Ghulam Husain Khan. 8-15 J. L. Ranade. 8-30 Zafar Husain. 8-40 Afzal Husain. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9-30 B B C News relay 9-45 Dularibai. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Zohra Jamal. 10-15 Zohra Jan. 10-30 Azim Prem Ragi.

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Abdul Aziz Khan. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Picked from Pictures 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati 9-10 Marathi Bhavgeets. 9-30 Sawai Gandharv. 11 Air Orchestra. 11-15 Amirbai Karnataki. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 R. N. Karkare. 12-15 Pannalal Ghosh. 12-30 p.m. Ganpat Rao Mohite 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Amirbai Karnataki. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 R. N. Karkare. 5-30 Sitar and Sarang. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Kishori Ghia. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Marathi pad. 6-20 Local news and announcements. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Amirbai Karnataki. 7 Pannalal Ghosh. 7-15 Kishori Ghia. 7-30 Ganpat Rao Mohite. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Abhang. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Mahadeo Govind Ranade. 8-45 In Stirring Tunes. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Dame Ethel Smyth.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Teen Tarane. 8-15 Jaltarang Solo. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Ganpat Rao Mohite. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-45 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-45 Ranade anniversary. 6-30 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 R. N. Karkare. 8-15 Panna Lal Ghosh 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1 9 Sawai Gandharv. 10 Ranade Centenary. 10-30 Air Orchestra.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, January 17

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 204/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 205/8 on scattered buying. At this level there was increased selling by yesterday's buyers and prices declined to Rs. 203/12 scattered covering again appeared and prices steadied at Rs. 204/4. Now-a-days New York market has no influence over the local market and good war news are ignored. This means there exists an organised move to depress prices

Broach A/M below New York May 1,051 cent points at 331.

Broach J/A below New York July 1,042 cent points at 331

Thereafter there was scattered business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 203. The market may decline in the near future. but short sales are very dangerous. The market closed at 2 p.m as under :—

BROACH April/May	Rs.	203	4	0
BROACH July/August		208	0	0
OOMRA December/January		187	12	0
OOMRA March		154	8	0
OOMRA May		156	8	0
BENGAL December/January		126	0	0
BENGAL March		129	0	0
BENGAL May		131	4	0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, January 17

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal U. P.		133	130	127	124
M. G. Punjab		133	130	127	124
M. G. Rajputana		139	136	133	130
M. G. Oomra No. 3	186	183	180	177	
M. G. C. P. No. 1	222	219	216	213	
M. G. C. P. No. 2	199	196	193	190	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, January 17

	Old.	Ready
Bengal Fine	116-19	127/31
Berar	145-50	190/92
C. P. 1	200-05	227/30
C. P. 2	165-70	205/07
Khandesh	120-25	135/44
Muglai	125-30	140/45
Broach	124-29	
Broach Low	104-14	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, January 17

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh	1,350	32,671	46,769
Central India	110	12,039	29,360
Barsi and Nagar	.....	28,721	43,599
Hyderabad/Gaorani	....	4,124	13,796
Berar	1,559	91,729	132,320
Central Provinces	299	34,655	18,278
Total Oomras	3,318	203,939	284,122
Dholeras	....	15,400	15,753
N W Provinces	.....	1,021	465
Rajputana	.....	378	1,671
Sind-Punjab	3,795	216,299	218,595
Broach	452	19,119	9,104
Coompta & Dharwar	88	6,215	27,086
Westerns-Northerns	.....	5,950	28,087
Cocoanada	.....	.....	239
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	85	8,221	522
Total	7,738	372,478	585,644
Arrived by road to 18th January 1942	.....	47,500	97,250

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1941-42	1940-41
Receipts to date 16-1-42	2596000	2555000
Receipts yesterday 16-1-42	15000	4000
Export to date 19-12-41	.....	585000
Stock at Ports 9-1-42	3354000	3446000
Stock at Interior Towns 9-1-42	.....	3303000
Quantity in sight 19-12-41	.....	6908000

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, January 17

Linseed May	Rs.	9	2	3
Wheat January		9	15	6
Wheat May		7	0	3

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Restricted Turnover

Bombay, January 17

The local share bazar was quietly steady with a restricted turnover and prices fluctuated within a comparatively narrow range.

There was moderate buying and selling in turn and the buyers seem cautious.

Wall Street was sustained on Friday for a time encouraged by reinforcements in the Far-East but was extremely cautious pending more reassuring war bulletins and clarification of the tax programme and a general disposition to lighten commitments caused fractional declines on a broad front but dealings were on a small scale. U. S. Steel shares declined 1/2 at 53 1/2 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares were 1/4 down at 27 5/8. General Motors closed 1/8 down at 32 3/4 dollars.

On the local Exchange, Tata Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs. 1650 and improved to Rs. 1665 but reacted to Rs. 1652 and steadied at Rs. 1660. Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 310 and Bombay Dyeing shares were quoted at Rs. 1157. Towards the close there was slightly increased buying and tone was steady.

TEXTILES

Bombay, Jan. 17.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	.....	331	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	...	1168	0
100	CENTURY	.....	383	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	...	352	0
100	Colaba	.....	188	0
100	Coorla	.....	193	0
250	Dawn	.....	561	0
250	David	.....	402	0
1	E D Sassoon Defd	...	2 14	3
100	FINLAY	.....	215	0
100	GOKAK	.....	253	0
1000	Hindustan	.....	2525	0
100	Indore	.....	226	0
100	Khatau	.....	245	0
100	KOHINOOR	.....	485	0
250	LAXMI	.....	735	0
250	Madhusudan	.....	361	4
100	MORARJI	.....	465	0
250	Model	.....	295	0
50	MYSORE	.....	232	0
200	NEW GREAT	.....	275	0
100	Osmanshahi	.....	253	0
100	Podar	.....	2 6	0
100	Phoenix	.....	482	0
25	Sassoon Silk	.....	84	0
1000	Sholapur	.....	5400	0
50	SIMPLEX	.....	202	0
100	SWADESHI	.....	413	0
100	SWAN	.....	215	0
500	Vishnu	.....	1555	0
100	Western	.....	1600	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	.....	112	0
25-50	Central India	.....	48	8
500	Imperial	.....	1600	0
125-500	Imp Cont	.....	400	0
50-100	India	.....	145	0
100	Reserve Bank	.....	105	0
5	Union	.....	6	14

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	.....	168	0

INSURANCE

10-50	British India	.....	13	6
100	Empire	.....	768	0
15-100	Jupiter	.....	15	12
20	Mercantile	.....	68	4
15-75	New India ...	.....	53	0
200	Oriental	.....	4260	0
10-50	Vulcan	.....	10	0

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	.....	175	0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	.....	1862	0
10	Ajmer	.....	12	12
50	BOMBAY TRAM	.....	144	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, January 17

Bombay Dyeing (1160) 1665 1655 1662 1658
Century (382) 383 382 384 381 387 388
Central India (355) 360 351 352
Kohinoor (476) 476 475 484 485
New Great (275) 275
Simplex (201) 205 200 202
Swadeshi (407) 412 407 413
Associated Cement (165) 166 167 166 168
Tram Ordinary (143) 143
Tata Hydro (185) 185
Tata Power (1650) 1650
T Steel Defd (1647) 1650 1665 1652 1665
T Steel Ord (310) 310 312 310 312
Tata Steel 2nd Pre (141) 140/8 140
Bellapur (250) 250 249 250 254
B Steam (314) 321
B Burma (347) 347 346 347 350

100	Bombay Suburban	...	181	0
10	Broach	.....	13	6
100	Karachi	.....	217	0
100	Poona	.....	218	0
100	Surat	.....	187	0
100	TATA HYDRO	.....	185	0
1000	TATA POWER	.....	1650	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	.....	860	0
100	C Province	.....	104	0
100	Dhond Baramati		104	4
100	Gujarat	.....	106	0
100	Mandra Bhan	.....	107	0
100	Pachora Jamner	.....	93	0
100	Sara Sirajgani	.....	107	0
500	Tapti Valley	.....	641	0

MININGS

8sh	Burma Corp	.....	3	1
8sh	Indian Copper	.....	1 14	6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	...	28	10
30	SHIVRAJPUR	.....	35	0
10	Mukund Iron	.....	13	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	.....	1665	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD	...	312	0
10	Steel Corporation	.....	16	12

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	.....	605	0
10	Air Services	.....	3	14
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	.....	254	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep	.....	650	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	.....	321	0
100	B Burma	.....	350	0
50	Contry	.....	131	0
8sh	Br B Burma	.....	2 0	3
100	IND BLEACHING	.....	175	0
50	Ind Invest Trust	.....	50	0
100	Indian Radio Def	.....	370	0
100	Indian Radio Ord	...	630	0
100	Port Canning	.....	84	0
30	PREMIER Con	...	113	0
15	Scindia	.....	20	9
25	Tata Oil	.....	52	0
25	Tata Chemical	.....	15	8
100	Wimco	.....	206	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	.....	1585	0
6	p.c. Bom. Steam	.....	325	0
7	p.c. Bom Trams (TF)	.....	76	8
5	p.c. Central India (TF)	.....	627	0
6	1/4 p.c. Premier Const 1st	...	121	0
6	1/4 p.c. Premier Const 2nd	...	117	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	.....	152	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	.....	1657	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	.....	211	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	.....	140	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	.....	746	0

DEBENTURES

4	p.c Andhra Valley Deb	.....	106	12
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	.....	50	2
5	p.c. Morarji	.....	104	0
5	p.c. Sholapur	.....	71	6
4	p.c. Tata Power Deb	.....	105	8

YARN AND SILK MERCHANTS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 16

64/2	Koru Nissin Spot	.....	24 12	0
84/2	Koru Nissin Spot	.....	37 0	0
54/2	Any Spot	.....	2 8	0
80/2	Any Spot	.....	2 15	0
150	Any Spot	.....	2 8	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, January 16

	Old	Ready
Bengal Fine	119-26	129/32
Berar	140-45	188/90
C. P. 1	195-200	222/25
C. P. 2	160-65	202/04
Khandesh	115-20	130/35
Muglai	120-25	145/50
Broach	124-29	
Broach Low	104-14	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay : January 16.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Since 1st Septr. Last year
Khandesh	311	31,321	46,222
Central India	164	11,929	28,034
Barsi and Nagar		28,721	42,710
Hyderabad/Gaorani		4,124	13,504
Berar	2,170	90,170	126,382
Central Provinces	1,058	34,356	17,305
Total Oomras	3,703	200,621	274,157

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, January 17

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	101	0	0
Copper sheets	Rs.	104	0	0

Tone :—Steady.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, January 16

Broach A/M highest 205 1/4 lowest 202 3/4 closing 204 1/2

Broach J/A highest 210 3/4 lowest 208 1/4 closing 209 1/4

Oomra D/J highest 194 1/2 lowest 190 1/2 closing 194 1/2

Oomra March highest 158 lowest 155 closing 156

Oomra May highest 160 lowest 156 closing 158 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 127 lowest 126 closing 127

Bengal March highest 129 lowest 128 closing 129

Bengal May highest 131 1/2 lowest 130 closing 131

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, January 17

Wheat May	Rs.	0	7	3
Linseed May		0	14	0
Groundnut February		1	8	0
Groundnut May		5	0	0
Castorseed May		4	12	0
Cottonseed May		2	4	0
Silver 1st settlement		0	14	0
Silver 2nd settlement		2	4	0
Gold 1st settlement		0	14	0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, January 17

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York. London Spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. and 23 9/16d. There was no business. New York Spot Silver was unchanged at 35 7/8 cents. London Bombay Spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3 and Rs. 62-12-6 respectively. The local gold market was firm on active demand for sovereigns for which there was no selling at Rs. 33. This hardened gold prices to Rs. 47/8 but declined to Rs. 46/14 on increased realising. Silver was also steady. Quotations were as under :

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	47	9	0
Maha		46	14	0
Sovereigns		32	8	0

SILVER

Ready		71	2	0
Maha		64	15	0

LONDON SILVER

London, January 16

Spot	23	1/2
Forward	23	9/16

LONDON GOLD

London, January 16

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, January 16

T T London on :—
The market rates are unchanged.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, January 16

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£68 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	unquoted
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£101 13/16
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£82 13/16
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 5/16
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£105 3/16
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£115 1/8
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£114 11/16
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£7 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£60 1/2
National Bank of India	£31 1/2

LONDON SEEDS

London, January 16

Rozario Santa Fe	22/7 1/2
Barletta Russo	22/9

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, January 17

Fine White Java sugar per cwt :—
Java ready from Bond Rs. 17-4-0
African from Bond Rs. 16-8-0
Indian sugars ready :—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 17-6-0 to 17-12-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 17-12-0 to 18-12-0
Buland Rs. 19-6-0
Chinai Lisa Rs. 30-8-0
Bombay Group March delivery Rs. 13-0-0
Tone :—Steady.

Indian Stock Exchange

Bombay, January 17

The market ruled quietly steady with an undecided trend. Tata Deferreds opened slightly higher at 1635 and oscillated between 1645 and 1630 closing finally at 1645. Tata Ordinaries fluctuated between 309 and 306 and stood finally at 308. Bombay Dyeings were somewhat better at 1135. Indian Irons ruled slightly easier at 28-10.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :—

Tata Deferreds (1625) 1635 1645 1630 1645
Tata Ordinaries (307) 308 309 306 308

Tata Ordinary 308; Tata Deferred 1645; Indian Iron 28/10; Steel Corpn of Bengal 16/12; Bombay Dyeing 1135; Central India 331/14; Century 362/8; Gokak 241/4; Kohinoor 458/12; Simplex 180; Andhra Valley 1660; Tata Hydro 171/14; Tata Power 1581/4; Associated Cement 166/8; Belapur 226/14; Bombay Burma (old) 336/4.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 17.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 Loan 97-0
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 95-0
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 98-4
3 per cent 1949/52 Loan 98-2
4 per cent 1967/70 Loan 109-6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 102-12
3 per cent War Bonds 100-12
4 1/2 per cent 1955 Loan 113-0

TAX FREE LOAN.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 108-2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 115-8
6 per cent 1955 Mysore 127

CORPORATION DEBENTURE

4 per cent B P T 1949 108-8
4 per cent M Deb 1947 108-4
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126-0
6 per cent K P T 1956 126

Trend: Steady.
Rates nominal.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, January 17

LONDON :—
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 2 months
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Four months.

B C RATES :—
T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32; D D 1/6 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 5/32

NEW YORK :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4; D D Rs. 332 3/4.
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2; D D Rs. 327 1/2
Cross Rates Dol. 4.02 1/2; 3 1/2.

MONTREAL :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs. 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4; D D Rs. 294 3/4
Cross Rates Dol. 4 43/47

JAVA :—
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 58
Cross Rates Gld 7 58/62

BERNE :—
Banks selling T T Fcs. 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil.
Cross Rates Fcs 17 30/40

STOCKHOLM :—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16.85/95

SINGAPORE :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 157 1/2; D D Rs. 157 1/2.
Banks buying T T Rs. 155 1/4; D D Rs. 153 1/2.
Cross Rates Sh. 2/4 1/32 3/32

MEXICO :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs 62.04
Cross Rates Pes 19.5 21.5

LISBON :—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.36 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rates Esc 99.80 100.20

NEW YORK :—
Cross Rate Dol 4.03 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Steady dull.
Gold £8/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready: 23 9/16 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money :—Call 1/2 per cent.
1 to 2 months 1/2 per cent.
3 to 6 months 3/4 per cent.
9 months 1 per cent
Tone :—Easy.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, January 17

Groundnuts February :—				
Opening	Rs.	44	1	0
Highest		44	5	6
Lowest		43	11	0
Closing		43	11	0
Cottonseeds May—				
Opening		44	13	0
Highest		44	15	0
Lowest		44	8	0
Cosing		44	8	6
Cottonseeds January—				
Opening		28	2	0
Highest		29	4	0
Lowest		28	2	0
Closing		28	14	0
Cottonseeds May—				
Opening		25	6	0
Highest		25	11	0
Lowest		25	6	0
Closing		25	9	9
Castorseeds May—				
Opening		43	4	0
Highest		43	6	0
Lowest		42	14	0
Closing		43	2	0

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, January 17

Copper sheets lb. 21 Rs. 108 28 106 35 104 42 103 49-56 102.

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21 Rs. 106 24 103 28 103 35 99 42 98 49-56 97

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 65 Rosita Rs. 62 Country make Rs. 56 Piglead 'B.M.' Refined Rs. 29/8 per cwt.

Tin Ingot Penang Rs. 71/8 per qr.

SETTLEMENT RATES :

Copper sheets Chaitra Rs. 102/8
Piglead 'B.M.' Maha Rs. 28/12
Tin Ingot Penang Maha Rs 70/8
Market tone :—Steady.

LONDON RUBBER

London, January 16

London smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. ..... unquoted

HUMOUR BEHIND PRISON BARS

By G. S. KALYANPUR

"Are You Ready Please?"

Between this soft query by some unknown police official who perhaps pays a midnight visit to the residence of a Congressman with an order of arrest and the later announcement—"I have orders for your release"—by a familiar jail official, there lies a long period, full of monotony, unreality and hardship.

But behind the prison bars, there always seems to be a sprinkling of Stan Laurels, Oliver Hardys and Buster Keatons among the jail officials as also among the prisoners who provide humour without their knowing it.

"Can you analyse your thoughts behind the prison bars? Can you recall incidents that made you laugh while in prison?"

With this stock question, I approached a variety of Congressmen, from members of the Working Committee to common volunteers of the Congress who have seen prison life on different occasions.

While the front rank politician is able to reel off an interview rich in psychology and anecdotal narrative at short notice, the common run of Congressman looks vacantly at you, when you refer to humour in prison.

Baptism Ceremony

"I don't remember having been tickled by any incident in prison" is invariably the commoner's first reply. The reason is simple. Life for him has been so unreal behind the prison bars that he has never seen a humorous side to it But give him enough time after his release to get back to reality and even the common volunteer is able to get into a reminiscent mood and smile at episodes which failed to tickle his ribs as a prisoner.

Let us start, then with the front rankers of the Working Committee.

"The first amusing sight for me", said one of them, "was the baptising ceremony" Tonsuring a common prisoner and leaving him with a bloated billiard ball on the shoulders is a compulsory practice in prison. In the vocabulary of Congressmen, it is known as "baptising." The incursion of the political prisoner and his transfer from jail to seats of authority and power have largely eliminated "baptism" in jails, at least as far as the political prisoners are concerned.

"A few hours after my arrival in prison", said the leader, "I saw a batch of volunteers queue up near the tap and undergo the baptising ceremony at the hands of a convict who was evidently undergoing apprenticeship as a jail barber. The instrument used by him looked somewhat like a knife used in Bombay restaurants for cutting the harder type of bread called brun. It was evidently an indigenous product of the jail."

Sight—And Sound!

The whole process of this baptising and the circumstances attendant were vividly described to me. Before the ceremony started, the prisoners were taken to the tap, one by one, to get the heads soaked with water so that the hair-roots could soften and render the job of the apprentice lighter.

The movement of the "home-made" razor up and down the surface of the skull could be followed by an observer even if he closed his eyes. A harsh and hollow sound emanated and reached a considerable distance in spite of bad accoustics in jail. At the end of the ceremony, one could see, against the background of the deep green tint left on the outer skull occasional patches of red. After all, with an apprentice's hand and a razor in the early stages of evolution, one cannot expect a perfect baptisement.

The bearded variety in jail are comparatively few in these days of cheap Gillettes and Valets. But if some one retains even an Italian beard, popularly called goat's beard, while entering jail, purely on reigious grounds, the jail superintendent's evil eye will be on it Shaving beards, according to apprentice barbers in jail, is more difficult than "baptising." And an apprentice who sights a chin with a few months' growth, will promptly mark it out for his practise lesson.

Tragedy Of A Beard

Mr. S. K. Patil, the secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Commitee, has an amusing story to tell about the ignominious end of a glorious beard, literally nourished since his 18th year by a prisoner in Visapur. He was a follower of a religious cult known as Ramdasi Panth which forbids the shaving of beards.

Within a few hours of his entry into Visapur jail in 1932, the religiously minded prisoner was given notice that he would have to prepare himself to part company with his beard within 24 hours. With a pale face, he went to the secretary of the Congress committee of his province who also happened to be a fellow prisoner and urged him to put in a word with the Superintendent. The secretary sympathised and with great reluctance went to the superintendent, after carefully rehearsing the brief. The case was argued mainly on religious grounds.

"He does not intend to harm the Government with his beard. He would part with any belonging but not with a beard. His religious belief forbids his shaving off his beard. Why not respect his scruples?", so ran the argument.

Keen On A Shave

The Superintendent's sphinx-like appearance and silence during the arguments were almost eerie. At the end of the "hearing" he ordered the barber and the bearded prisoner. For a minute, the improvised lawyer thought he had won the case of his companion. The barber was probably to be told to let go the one and only beard in the prison. But the conclusions proved wrong.

"Shave him at once", ordered the Superintendent, beckoning the "lawyer" also to be present during the ceremony. It was a cruel joke. The prisoner shed bitter tears over the beard that lay in ruins at his feet. He had carried it all along on the chin with a fanatical zeal.

That was not all. The Superintendent turned to the Congress intermediary with blood-shot eyes and said:—"You have no beard or moustache. Otherwise you would have had a shave, too."

The reason for this outburst was simple. The Jail Superintendent did not like the idea of some one from among the prisoners espousing the cause of another prisoner. There was a seed of leadership in this arrangement and that was not to be encouraged.

One of the politicals gave me a plausible reason for this insistence on the baptising ceremony. Most of the overseers and warders, who rule the destinies of the "C" Class prisoners, are convicts themselves. There is a likelihood of their being over-awed by the personality of some of the prisoners. An over-sized billiard ball on the shoulders deprives the prisoner of all personal magnetism.

Beware Of Revolution!

The single-track mind of the jail officials partly leads to amusing situations. As Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya analysed it, in an interview to me, "the human sense is wanting in the jail administration. Officers are victims of a mechanical sense which is highly annoying and which often proves to be a nuisance.

Citing an instance of such a mechanical mind, he told me that the word "Revolution" is anathema in jail. The superintendents hold up every book sent to a prisoner if the title carries the word "revolution." A number of such books were withheld one afer the other in his jail. At last came a book with the title "Revolution In Photography". The Superintendent kept the case pending for a number of days, racked his brain and finally decided not to issue the book.

In his jail experiences ("Young India" April 24, 1924) Mahatma Gandhi refers to an incident at Yerawda which is revealing of the mentality of jail officials. The Jail Superintendent, Col. Dalziel, wanted Gandhiji to take butter. Gandhiji told him that he could only take butter made from goat's milk. The Superintendent gave special orders that it should be procured at once. But the question was what to eat it with. Gandhiji suggested that some flour might be issued to him.

What Was Issued Was Issued

The suggestion was carried out. But the flour was too coarse for Gandhiji's delicate digestive apparatus. He informed the Superintendent about this. Next day there arrived a huge bag containing 20 lbs. of finer flour. It was a problem how this large quantity was to be used. For a few days Gandhiji prepared Chapatties but after some trial be felt he needed neither flour nor butter.

In the words of Gandhiji: "I asked that the flour may be removed from me and the issue of butter stopped. Col. Dalziel would not listen. What was issued was issued." Gandhiji's plea that it was waste of public money to keep the flour unused had no effect on the Colonel.

"I had carefully to preserve the flour", adds Gandhiji, "till the advent of Major Jones who took Col. Dalziel's place." Major Jones passed orders for the removal of the flour and other articles which Gandhiji considered superfluous.

While the word "Revolution" is taboo in prison, the adjective "political" qualifying the word "prisoner" has no official recognition in jail. Gandhiji refers to another amusing incident about this word. During a visit of Sir George Lloyd to the Yerawda Jail in December 1923, Gandhiji made an "inadvertent use" of the word "political" in conversation.

Promptly Sir George remarked "We do not make any distinction between political and other prisoners. Surely, you do not want any such distinction to be made in your favour?"

Gandhiji was aware of the jail practice whereby the history tickets of most of the Congressmen in jail were marked "political." When he remarked about this anomaly, the Jail Superintendent told him that the distinction was private and was intended only for the guidance of the authorities.

"Wireless"

"Send it on the wireless." This was a favourite expression which intrigued every new-comer to the Yeravda Jail in the earlier days. In prison parlance, a wireless message referred to an unauthorised message sent by one prisoner to another with or without the knowledge of officials. Even Mahatma Gandhi seems to have resorted to the "wireless" at Yeravda in 1924 when some Sikh prisoners who were serving life sentences went on hunger-strike to get their demand for wearing the sacred loin cloth conceded by the authorities. On coming to know of this strike, Gandhiji asked for permission to meet the prisoners. But this was not granted on grounds of jail discipline. Gandhiji, however, received a tip that he could contact the prisoners by "wireless."

Referring to the episode, Gandhiji says that he "did set in motion the wireless apparatus; but it was hardly effective on that occasion." He resorted to the same method, when some Mulshi Petha prisoners went on hunger-strike as a protest against flogging inflicted on six prisoners.

Prison Newspapers!

Gandhiji has a novel suggestion to make for the benefit of convicts; it is the launching of a newspaper in prison to be edited, printed and published by prisoners for their own use under strict censorship by the authorities.

"It would have cent per cent circulation" observes Gandhiji, "and such toothsome news as properly cooked dhal, well-dressed vegetables, and sensational war of words between prisoners, sometimes even resulting in blows and consequent trial before the Superintendent, would be as eagerly devoured by the prisoners, as the news of big dinner parties and great wars are devoured by the public."

Gandhiji makes a "present" of the suggestion that some enterprising members of the Assembly who desire fame should sponsor a Bill requiring Jail Superintendents to permit the starting of such newspaper.

It is not the front rankers alone who detect humour behind the prison bars. The common volunteers feel their ribs tickled too but generally after release, when they recall to mind their life in prison. Mr. Wadilal of the Congress Volunteer Organisation of Bombay, related to me how his companions in jail utilised the services of a crow as a food-taster to find out if the bread of wheat or juar provided to prisoners each day was digestible or not. If the crow refused to eat a crumb from the juar bread, as it often did, the bread would immediately come under a ban. The reason was that a volunteer once felt the complete absence of the stomach in his anatomy after partaking of a bread disapproved by the unofficial food-taster.

Starving For Medical Diet!

A novel discovery which most of the "C" class prisoners seem to have made is that a member of the Congress Working Committee suddenly ceases to look a leader when he comes out of his cell in a loin-cloth, ready for a bath. A leader in this "Indian swimming-suit" is something unimaginable to the common prisoner.

Most of the "C" class prisoners seem to have a constant craving for food which gives rise to humorous situations. Persistent efforts are made by some prisoners to obtain what is called medical diet. It is a special diet prescribed by the jail doctor for prisoners who are deficient in weight. A prisoner who was prescribed this diet confessed to me that he had paid heavily for it by a fortnight's semi-starvation followed by an unnecessary purgative.

It is amusing to see a prisoner who is addicted to smoking sulk in a corner and curse his stars because the warder who lent him a cigarette stump has been transferred to another ward. There are cases of prisoners who suddenly develop a liking for sweeping police lines because they can return to the cell with their pockets stuffed with an odd collection of cigarette stumps.

"In prison, it is all the first person possessive" observed Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya to me explaining the psychology of the prisoner. "One is worried all the

(Continued on next page)

Communal Cricket

U. P. RESOLUTION "IMPOLITIC AND ILL-ADVISED", SAYS B. C. A.

BY J. C. MAITRA

In connection with the resolution proposed by the United Provinces Cricket Association regarding communal cricket, the Committee of the Bombay Cricket Association says: "The Committee of the Bombay Cricket Association has carefully considered the resolution proposed by the U.P. Cricket Association together with a note signed by the Chairman of the Working Committee and it has come to the conclusion that it is impolitic and ill-advised and should not be supported."

PRIMARY DUTY OVERLOOKED

Now let us consider the points raised by the Committee of the Bombay Cricket Association seriatim. In the first place, it makes the astounding claims that "the Pentangular Cricket Committee is entirely independent of all other organisations in the country." Coming as it does from the controlling body in Bombay, it makes a sorry reading. It clearly shows that the Association is incapable of controlling the game within its jurisdiction. It is one of the primary duties of a controlling body to affiliate all clubs and tournaments within its area and thus bring them under its supervision and control. On its own admission, the B.C.A. has signally failed in this direction. I should not be at all surprised if the Association has similarly neglected to bring under its control other tournaments within its territory. The National Controlling body can neither overlook nor tolerate the independent existence of any other organisation of the land, however prominent and powerful the latter might be. If it does, it has no right to exist.

BOARD OF CONTROL MUST ACT

The Pentangular Committee must, therefore, come under the Control of the All-India Body through the B.C.A. Then it is the duty of the national organisation to legislate on all questions relating to All-India and Inter-Provincial matters. It is absurd and ridiculous to say that the National Body does not possess these powers. It is not the question of the Bombay Pentangular alone. There are a few more of a similar nature in the country. And others may grow up in the future. It is, therefore, not only necessary but imperative that the Board of Control should take cognisance of the existence of all such competitions in the land and legislate in their behalf. This is not a new thing. It is being done in all parts of the world. If a competition is not approved, sanction is withheld from it.

QUESTIONS OF DISCIPLINE

The Committee of the B.C.A. has cited certain instances in which the Board of Control may take disciplinary action. Is it not surprising that they have not mentioned the cases of disobedience or insult to the umpires or ungentlemanly behaviour towards the members of the opposing team or his own side? Such instances are on the increase. It is one of the main duties of the controlling body to put down such cases of unsporting conduct with a heavy hand. Indian Cricketers in the past have been the very embodiment of discipline and sportsmanship. That high mark must be maintained in the future at any cost. The B.C.A needs to make a note of it.

FAR-FETCHED ARGUMENTS

The Committee of the B.C.A. talk much about personal liberty—the very thing they do not possess in the slightest degree. Let us first of all become independent, then talk of personal liberty. It has become the fashion now-a-days to parade one's freedom of opinion and liberty of action on all occasions. Whether it is prohibition or prostitution, racing or gambling, people want freedom—or rather licence. Could "Sati" in India or the Slave Traffic in the West have been stopped, if they were not abolished by legislation? Even the "Satis" and the slaves protested against their liberation? Do we not see our illiterate people protesting against the compulsory primary education? Students also object to compulsory physical training. Should we stop them because of these objections?

A PERIOD OF SUSPENSION

Feeling is growing everywhere against communal sport. The tournament in Hyderabad State was stopped a few years ago. So was the C.P. Competition. The latter was revived, I believe, last year. The only tournaments which have taken a firm root in the land are the Bombay and the Karachi festivals. The opposition to our local competition has been going on for the last twelve years. It has undoubtedly grown in intensity and volume during the last two or three years. But it must be remembered that was held in suspense for four years until it was revived by the communalists.

THE REAL REASON

Although the Committee protests that sport should not be mixed with politics. We all know for a fact that strenuous efforts are being made by the opponents of Congress to bolster up their lost cause. The reason is that Mahatma Gandhi and some Congress leaders have spoken against it. Their opponents are out to undermine their authority and influence in the political field. It would be interesting to know from the Committee of the B.C.A. what interest Mahatma Gandhi or Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai may have in the abolition of communal cricket except the welfare of the nation. As a matter of fact, we are all anxious to save the Bombay festival only its injurious basis should be substituted for a healthy one.

BAN JUSTIFIED

The Committee of the B.C.A. does not want to enter into any controversy over the expediency or otherwise of the Pentangular Tournament. They are well aware that they have no case at all either from sporting or from national point of view. If money was the only consideration, they should not oppose the substitution of the Communal Pentangular by the Zone Pentangular. A festival would remain a festival whether it is maintained in communal colours or in a national form. If the fans are mad over the present competition, they would be doubly so when it is made more representative and the teams are evenly matched. I do not think the Board of Control would be wrong in any way if it puts a ban on the players and takes action against them for participating in unauthorised tournaments.

WHY RELIGION IN SPORT?

It would be in the fitness of things to ban communal clubs. But there are many difficulties in the way. For instance, the Gymkhanas are bound by the terms of their Trusts, and they cannot be changed so easily. Then communal clubs are bound to exist in different parts of the country, whether we like it or not, owing to the absence of the various communities in certain areas and to social restrictions. Fortunately the latter are giving way gradually. But the former cannot be helped. A national body, therefore, cannot make a hard and fast rule about them. Anyway, the argument against communal tournaments or a provincial or all-India nature does not stand on all fours with communal clubs. Let me tell the Committee of the B.C.A that religion, more than politics, has no place in sport.

KEEP MUM

The Committee has made much of Bombay's support to the Ranji Trophy. But they forget that there are so many other associations who have given their unstinted support to the National Championship although they have no Pentangular to give them financial help. The Committee also forgets that the B.C.A. receives a substantial income from foreign visits which many other associations do not see. The B.C.A. would do well not to harp on this theme again. Prof. D. B. Deodhar has already raised a cry for a share of the income. Others may join him before long. Before that I am anxious to see our National Stadium put on a sound financial basis. I hope the Board of Control will not shirk its duty by the nation.

HUMOUR BEHIND PRISON BARS

(Cont. from previous page)

time about one pint of milk, the ounce of butter, one share of curds, one's letters. But one good thing is, you never touch money in jail and when you come out and have perforce to handle coins returned to you by the jailor you feel you are touching filth."

"Save Me From Musical Companions"

Each prisoner has one peculiar and overwhelming desire the fulfilment of which will make prison to him a paradise now. Dr. Pattabhi, for instance, told me that if only he could have one of his little grandchildren with him, he would be content to spend the rest of his life in jail. The wish of another prisoner, however, turned out to be negative. "Spare me from musical companions," he said, "and I can easily reconcile myself to prolonged jail life." It would appear from careful inquiries made by me that the jail has somehow the effect of making the most silent of men, musical-minded. At all hours of the day and night, while engaged in every conceivable occupation, prisoners have a way of suddenly breaking into song. It almost seems an infectious disease; but you can never step into a jail ward without being met some raucous voice seeking relief of pent-up emotions in broken pieces of song.

EUROPEAN ASSEMBLY BY-ELECTION

Nominations of candidates for the vacancy in the Legislative Assembly (Central) caused by the resignation of Mr. J. D. Boyle, member for the Bombay European Constituency are fixed for January 23, scrutiny of papers for January 29 and voting for February 12, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 2 p. m. to 6 p. m.

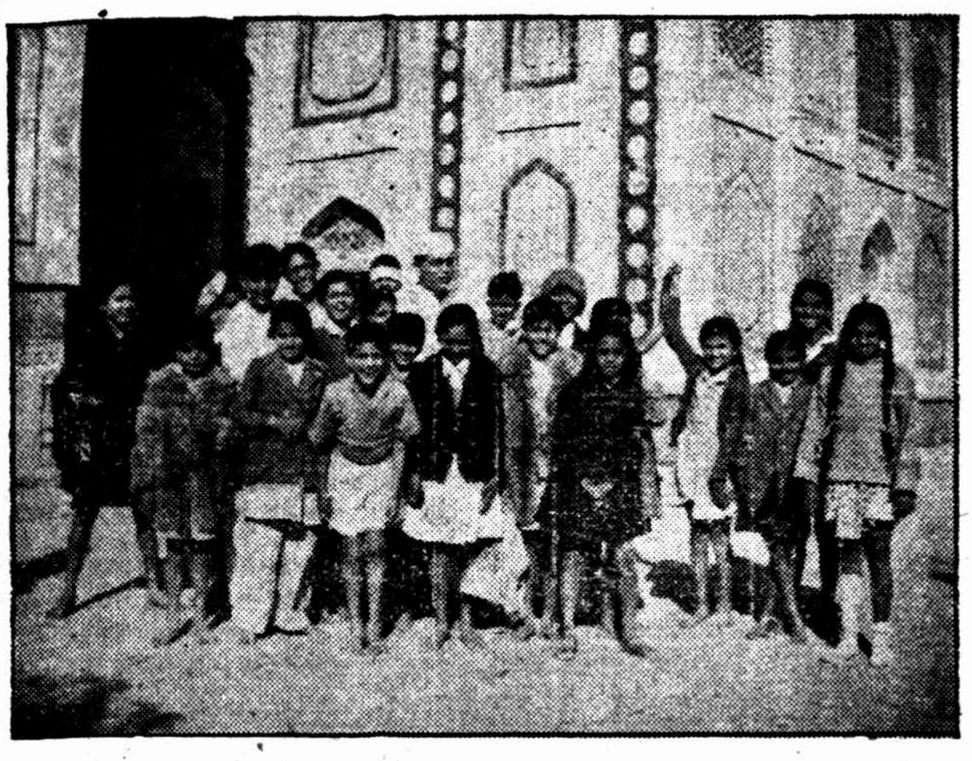
The counting of votes will take place on February 24.

THE HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION

A three-day camp of the Municipal welfare centres was organised at Malad recently by Mr. E. Jacobs, Scout Master. Below are seen the girl guides and boy scouts saluting the Flag.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai (right), President-elect of the Conference, with Shrimati Parvati T. Gidvani, President, Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari.



The President-elect with the Bombay children's party.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Children began to shed tears of joy when they got out from their compartments at the Bombay Central Station on the morning of Monday, January 5. They were sorry that their tour had ended so soon and they were happy to meet their parents and guardians after of a lapse of twelve days!

As the Kathiawar Mail steamed into the Bombay Central Station platform, and the noise of the train mingled with the shouts of "Balkan-ji-Bari Zindabad" rang and echoed on all sides, the children's anxious eyes searched for their parents and guardians, who unfortunately had to wait at the station a little longer, for we had missed the Gujarat Mail and the Kathiawar Mail also was late. However, they were recompensated to see their children in joyous moods.

We lined in our groups soon after the luggage was removed from the compartments and handed over to the parents and guardians—and sang together "Jana Gana Mana....." then we dispersed, and everyone began to ask: "Where do we go next year?"...

Boys and girls had returned home "safe and sound"—and your Dada heaved a big sigh of relief. He prayed to God for His help everywhere and expressed gratitude for His kindness. In silence he began to feel the parting, but he was happy that his sisters and brothers were returning to their own homes happy and satisfied.

* * *

A very Happy Time

We had a comfortable journey, a very happy time and a successful conference!

Bombay children's party with a group of the Balkan-ji-Bari workers, numbering 45 in all, left Bombay on the night of Tuesday, December 23, by the Gujarat Mail. The luggage was arranged and beds were spread. Children were asked to go to sleep. But most of them kept awake till late. They talked and talked and talked. They felt great that they were travelling without their parents or guardians. They thought they were brave young boys and girls. The youngest child with us, Little Nimoo, was hardly six years old.

On the next morning we got down at Ahmedabad, where we had to change for another train (of the meter gauge), which is smaller than the one we usually travel by. As soon as we had shifted our luggage to this train and children had occupied their seats in the compartments, breakfast and tea was served to all Those who did not take tea were served with milk.

At Mehsana we got our lunch being entertained by our friends of that province. Mr. Chimanlal had arranged for our breakfast at Mirpurkhas and thanks are due to him for this service of his.

Then came Hyderabad and here again we had to change our train. I did not tell you that from Marwar to Hyderabad we travelled by the Jodhpur Railway, and now we were to travel by the North-Western Railway. From Bombay, as you all know, we had travelled by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. So we had our very first journey on three different Railways.

Our Hyderabad friends also got

Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari Children's Groups with their Leaders in the fore-front of the rows.

At Abu Road, tiffin and tea. At Marwar, dinner. And then the children began to feel drowsy and were soon fast asleep. Whole day they had chit-chatted, related stories, sang songs, played games and ate and drank. They had not slept well the last night. So they did not wake up till another morning had dawned. I must here thank Shrimati Yashaswatiben Bhatt who very kindly came to meet us at Ahmedabad and gave us basketfulls of light refreshments which the children enjoyed eating on the way.

* *

A Grand Reception

Next morning, at Mirpurkhas station, we were served with breakfast and tea. We had already entered Sind and now were into the same train. They had kindly brought lunch with themselves and we had it all together. Morning breakfast apart, this was the first Sindhi meal which we took. It tasted a little different to some children but soon they got used it.

We arrived at Karachi at about 4 p. m. Arrangements for our lodging were made at the Corneiro Indian Girls' High School, where we were welcomed with the band-music and a Guard of Honour furnished by the local Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls. Oh, the reception was grand!

* * *

What Fun!

After we had a wash and tea, children were allowed to meet or go to meet any of their friends or relatives at Karachi. At night we had dinner—all cooking arrangements were of the Gujarati style for most of the children in our party were Gujarati, so the food difficulty also was over.

Then we had a Camp-Fire: And what fun it was! Everyone tried to excel the other in the items that he or she gave. And none felt satisfied until all had laughed. After that all of us went to sleep.

There was a bell at 6 a. m. the next morning on Friday, December 26. And all of us woke to find ourselves rising from the beds at Karachi—not at Bombay! After attending to the morning duties and cleanliness we assembled in the Prayer Hall and chanted our prayers amidst the fragrance of incense which burned in the middle of the hall. Then we had the usual bath, tea, etc.

At 10-30 a m. began the first sessions of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference. Ladies and gentlemen had come from almost all parts of India; mostly, of course, they were from Sind and Bombay. The Conference was presided over by our friend Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai, and I have told you something about it in the previous issues. I intend telling you about the Conference at full length separately and later. Here let me just say that the second sessions of the Conference was held on the same day after lunch and the third, in continuation, on Sunday, December 28, in the afternoon.

What we saw at Karachi—and thereafter at Larkana, Mohan-jo-Daro, Sukkur, Barrage and Hyderabad, I shall relate in my next letter. That will also give you an idea about the pleasant time our party had together .... Indeed, it was a pleasant time!

Your loving DADA

Shrimati Parvati T. Gidvani and Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai with a group of the Sind Balkan-ji-Bari workers at Karachi

Group photo taken on the occasion of the First All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference held at Karachi during the last Christmas holidays. (More photos appear on cover page in this issue).

A MOTHER IS WORRIED!

By REGINE

Dear Regine:

My twenty-year-old daughter is in love with a theological student who has just entered the Theological Seminary. His course will take at least five years. They want to get married next year. They will have no means of support except what she earns and possibly what he makes by teaching Sunday school, or some small sum like that.

I think it is unfair for a girl to saddle herself with such responsibility. I have told Frances and Jim so. But they are eager to marry and say, "If Jim weren't going in for the pulpit we would already be married." Which is true, of course.

Unfortunately I am in no position to help them substantially. And so many things may happen that might incapacitate Frances and spoil all of their plans. They want to get married even though her salary is only hundred rupees He gets all of his meals at school free. Do you think two young people can live together under the circumstances?

I have been wondering.

PERPLEXED MOTHER.

* * *

Back in the days when brides of seventeen joined their nineteen-year-old husbands and ventured forth in covered wagons, there was no talk about famines, dust storms or other perils they might meet on the way. Down deep in their hearts they knew these dangers existed.....but they also knew there were frontiers to be made and they couldn't stop to philosophize about what might be waiting in ambush.

If your daughter is willing to put her shoulder to the spiritual plow and help her young husband in his uphill climb, I think you should do everything you can to encourage her, for she is going to have a tough time of it..... much more than you are.

She evidently knows exactly what she is doing and would rather have Jim, handicaps and all, then another man who had a nest all cozy and warm in which to deposit her.

En Rapport

Evidently she and Jim are completely en rapport.....both as to ideas and ideals.

As to the things that might incapacitate Frances, I don't think you need to worry. Young people are pretty astute these days and wield life according to their own mold. Nothing much more could happen to your daughter to stay her business progress than if she were a man... and every man who marries takes the chance of things working out sometimes differently from what he had planned.

If you can give them a lift as they start out on their pilgrimage, I think you would be doing a very worthwhile thing.....even if it took some sacrifice on your part.

Don't Be Hard

They undoubtedly want the delight of being together while they are young.....and not to have to wait until the relationship becomes worn out by intimacy that is not intimacy.....and neither fish, flesh nor fowl.

Give the youngsters your blessing and, if possible your support and let them handle their own lives and their own affairs. Each generation has to make its own strides and its own mistakes. You might think your daughter would be better off to marry a man already established. But she has chosen to think differently. You probably were the same sort of girl that she is, weren't you? Then don't be hard on her.....or Jim.

(COPYRIGHT)

Dr. Patterson's

FEMALE PILLS

(OAKAY Brand)

Since 1910, these pills have been successfully used in England and Europe by millions of women for menstrual IRREGULARITIES and DELAYS and for RE-STARTING ABSENT PERIODS. Safe, effective and quick in action, they give results in 3 to 7 days.

Sold in three strengths at Rs. 2-12, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 6 per bottle The last strength is for obstinate cases and is most effective See that you get "OAKAY" Brand pills

Available at all leading chemists or direct (postage free) from GAMBERS AND SON LTD., Bombay 5

Literature sent postfree

MEDICINE IN THE NEWS

A Doctor Looks At War Neuroses

By Dr. Morris Fishbein,

Editor, "Journal of the American Medical Association", and of "Hygeia" the Health Magazine

British authorities say that this war has so far produced no new diseases and that the number of physical and psychological casualties from warfare has been far smaller than was anticipated.

The "British Medical Journal" asserts that the two disorders which have attracted most attention are ulcers of the duodenum and stomach, and war neuroses.

It is pointed out that the occurrence of frequent ulcers in the duodenum or in the stomach in civil life is not completely incapacitating. Many people go on with their work by readjusting the diet and by taking occasional periods away from work, and many of them obtain complete recovery following operation.

In the Army, however, it is not possible to carry a man who has repeated ulcers of the duodenum or stomach, and it is necessary to dismiss him from the military service unless he happens to be a man of very special experience or gifts which outweigh his disability.

Nervous Cases

There are certain instances of ulcers which occur in young men who pass suddenly from a quite, peaceful existence to a strenuous life or who suddenly double or triple the amount of food that they eat. These young men develop what resembles the "bellyache" of the school boy who overeats.

In such cases it is necessary for the doctor to determine with certainty that the symptoms are of this kind and not an ulcer. However, too much emphasis on a complete study of the stomach and intestines may in itself make a "stomach invalid."

British doctors are also seeing a great many cases of women who have rapid hearts, weakness and constant anxiety, and these cases are diagnosed as being excessive action of the thyroid gland. In many of these cases, also, the difficulty is a nervous disturbance and not primarily a physical condition.

Recently British doctors have described cases of pain under the breast related to the heart. This was found to be primarily what would be called a nervous pain rather than any physical condition of the heart. This pain is not related to exercise but usually comes on after all exertion has ceased. It is also produced or accentuated by excitement.

Proper Attention Needed

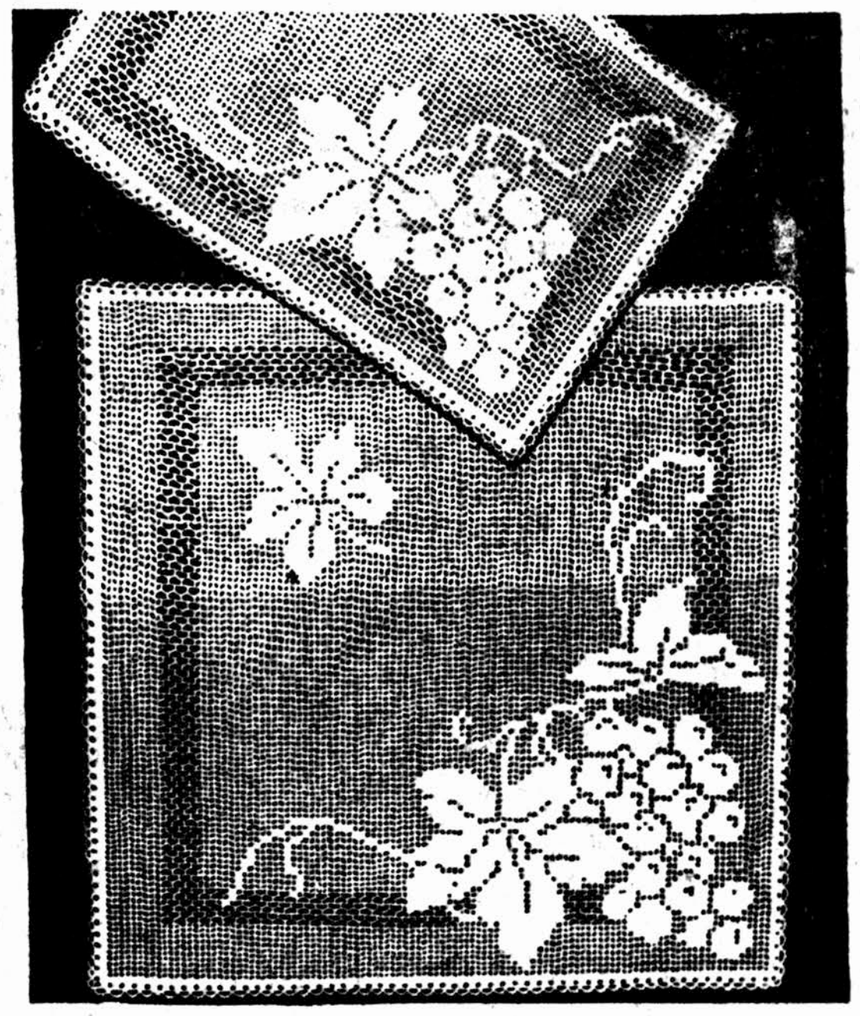
Dr. Paul Wood, a British authority on this subject, believes that this condition arises when the emotional fear becomes attached to the idea of exertion. He says that it is just as disastrous for a child to grow up in a neurotic home as in a tuberculous home.

The condition called Da Costa's syndrome is accompanied by breathlessness, palpitations, fatigues, sweats, nervousness, dizziness and sometimes pain in the chest on the left side, under the breast. Also associated with this condition are an anxious appearance, cold, clammy hands: instability of the pulse, inability to hold the breath, excessive sweating and weakness.

Such people are not likely to make good soldiers or to be able to occupy important positions even in civil life. Frequently, however, proper attention may prevent the appearance of a condition of this type.

(Concluded: Copyright).

INTRIGUING LUNCHEON SET



CAN you visualise eating on an individual crocheted luncheon set that makes you feel happy and contented? This set will do just that. The bunch of grapes in one corner of each piece is gracefully and artistically arranged. The pieces measure 12 by 18 inches and 18 by 22 inches and can be used for other purposes as well. This set was designed to match runner No. 1088.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Most Hen-Pecked Husband

The male of the red phalarope seems to have no authority at all in his own family. Not only does the female drive him around to suit her every whim, but she does all the courting. She woos her mate just as ardently as the male birds of other varieties woo the females. Then, after she has won her mate's affection, she browbeats him into the jobs of hatching the eggs which she lays, and caring for the children.

This beautiful marine bird looks a little like a duck and a little like a sea-gull. It is about eight inches long and is found in some of the coldest regions. It is common in Iceland and Eastern Siberia.

The colours of the male and female are reversed as compared to other birds. The female is the one with the most brilliant colours. The male is the world's most hen-pecked husband.

DO'S AND DONT'S OF AIR RAID

The Bombers, Thank God!, Are Still Far Away From Us But In The Meanwhile You Can Do Worse Than Read & Digest The Following Instructions

Japanese bolts came from the Pacific blue, bringing death to Hawaii, Manila, Hong Kong, Singapore.

One day perhaps this week, perhaps next week, you may hear a low droning, like a hive of angry bees. The droning grows to a roar, the sirens shriek in a wavering crescendo, the anti-aircraft guns start their clatter. And how many of us would know just what to do?

The placid Dutch didn't have much time for A. R. P. Rotterdam the Nazi bombers wiped out 20,000 Dutch civilians in seven minutes. And the Serbs thought it couldn't happen. They were luckier than Rotterdam, but not much. Belgrade lost 12,000 civilians the first day.

London didn't dig much, but it had a superb deep railway system, many surface shelters, trenches, and strutted basements, which, although not perfect saved tens of thousands of lives

It's no use deceiving ourselves. many would not know what to do if enemy bombers come winging in from the ocean.

Some of us say: "We'll have to learn by bitter experience. You can't shake the people out of their apathy".

For not having profited by the experience of others, we are all a bit to blame, so recrimination won't help

Don't Look Out For Fun!

First consequence of our inexperience will probably be this: When the bombers are sighted, the warning given, tens of thousands will want to rush to windows, roof-tops, streets, and parks, "to see the fun".

It will be fun, until the bombs fall.

The worst thing you can do in an air-raid is to go to a window, roof, or into the open, "to see the fun".

Don't get away with the idea that you can duck for shelter when the bombers come overhead. Modern air-craft, flying high and fast, release their bombs well before the target is reached.

The Madrid militiaman, Chinese peasant, and London Cockney will all give the same advice: Take cover immediately.

If you can't reach a shelter, like the underground railway, strutted basements, trench or tunnel, in three to five minutes, go into a building, into a door of archway, beneath a bridge or viaduct.

If caught in the street or in a park or field, lie down flat upon the ground with head resting in folded arms. Blast and splinters move at an upward angle from the explosion.

You are safer sitting than standing, safer lying down than sitting.

Keep your mouth open during an air-raid—it helps to protect lungs against blast. Put a pencil, rubber, or knotted handkerchief between your teeth to keep them apart

Put loosely packed cotton wool in your ears, to save ear-drums.

Inside a building, if there is no prepared shelter, get under the strongest table or desk, or under the bed This gives some protection from flying glass and falling debris. Stairs, beds desks and tables have saved thousands in England.

Don't Panic

There's one thing Hitler and the Japanese want you to do. That is, to panic, to stampede into shelters, out of the city; to choke outlet roads, disrupt military and civil administration.

Panic is infectious, and it lowers the morale of the civilian population; it breeds defeatism.

East Enders in London, women in Madrid, coolies in Chungking, didn't panic Nor will Australians in Sydney, Newcastle, or Port Kembla.

This advice is given for the emergency of to-day or to-morrow—if bombers should make hit-run raids from aircraft-carriers, as they made on Hawaii and Singapore.

But you have much more to learn about A. R. P.

First, an elementary study of the types of bombs likely to be used.

Experts do not expect high explosive bombs of over 500lb to be dropped. They would mostly be lighter

The bomb may have a fuse that detonates on impact; normally, it explodes a few tenths of a second after striking, so that it can penerate a building before exploding. Delayed action fuses, operating at varying intervals, are unpleasant things which have to be treated by bomb-disposal squads.

If one of these falls, don't stop to inspect it. It may be the last thing you will see on this earth. Report it to your warden.

The explosive bomb sends many splinters, average size about one inch across, whizzing everywhere. They begin their journey at a speed double that of a rifle bullet, and can kill half a mile away.

You want something between yourself and the splinters.

Blast from the bomb plays freakish tricks. Lungs collapse, terrible things happen to your insides. It enters windows, lifts up floors and dumps them on the heads of those below, sometimes kills without leaving a mark.

IN CASE!
Cut and Paste this page for future Reference.

Don't Neglect Glass

Blast is the violent outward movement of the air from the explosion, and the violent inward suction. People hundreds of feet from a bomb explosion have been killed by blast.

Blast will sweep away lightly-built houses, balconies, verandahs, tiles, bricks, slates, glass.

Brick buildings provide extra shrapnel. Sydney has an overabundance of brick; a hit on the head with half a one is sufficient.

Blast may blow doors and windows inward, it may suck them outward. Glass will certainly shatter and fly with devastating effects.

Do you work under a glass factory roof, in an office surrounded by glass panels, doors, or windows?

Take a look at that glass, and remember that a shower of it could cut you to pieces.

Checks to glass-shattering are urgent. You have seen overseas pictures with glass criss-crossed with paper strips. They are better than nothing Sticking plaster or insulating tape are far better.

Your best plan is to get a piece of fabric-muslin, calico cotton, or linen sheeting, and paste it over the window, with glue, office paste or even flour-paste. Old clothes bedding, and tea-towels can be used.

When windows are shattered, wind and rain come in. Save your old boards and iron sheeting to block them up.

Bombs may cut off water, gas, power Prepare emergency sanitation, fill all spare vessels, bath-tub, and sinks with water.

Torches, candles, lanterns and oil lamps are handy things to have around.

Transport and delivery may suffer, so an emergency food supply should be stored in every home.

Go Under Cover

Normal stone or brick walls have a fair chance of standing up to even the blast of a 500 lb bomb bursting not less than 50ft away.

Where walls are thinner than 13½ inches of brick or stone, thus should be reinforced by addition of further material, earth in boxes piled against the wall to a height of 6ft. or so, or sandbags. Dwellers in weatherboard houses should use sandbags and earth-boxes.

Basements, cellars and rooms in a sunken position offer the best protection. The fewer windows the better, Rooms facing the garden or soft soil are preferable; the bombs have less effect in soft soil than if they hit the hard road or payment.

Your safest room should be prepared as a blackout room.

Tables and staircases should be strengthened. You may feel a little ridiculous squatting under the table, stairs or bed, but many of the people who didn't like feeling ridiculous in England are dead.

Flat dwellers should get together, find out the safest flats in the building and come to a working arrangement to prepare them as shelters.

A simple device is to get all your books, stack them on a table on the inside of the windof, or behind the door. Shift your book-case to that position, if it's feasible.

Where ground is available, trenches with angles should be built. About 6ft. of headroom is needed, and they should be covered against missiles. A plain ditch is better than nothing, but trenches can be improved by strengthening sides, boarding of floor, and provision of sanitation and drainage.

And here are some more grim points that shouldn't be forgotten: Keep axes, crowbars, shovels and picks handy, in case you have to hack or dig your way out.

Beware Of Incendiaries

If the raids are long, radios and gramophones, books, toys for the children, cards, a thermos of tea, coffee, or something even more cheering biscuits, tinned food, rugs and blankets, will all help your own and your family's morale.

Incendiary bombs were not a grave menace in Spain, because most houses were of stone. English cities had more wood, and they did more damage. But exposive bombs were still the worst.

Oil, thermite, phosphorus, or magnesium bombs might be used to ignite our cities, towns, forests and crops. We all know what a swagman's match does to the Australian bush in summer. Imagine what havoc might be wrought by showers of incendiaries, unless we take precautions.

Magnesium bombs, of about 2 1/4 lb., are most likely to be used. A large bomber can carry 1,000, and start many fires They penetrate an ordinary house-roof and start a fire.

For about a minute there is a violent spluttering, and molten fragments are thrown long distances They will set curtains, bedding and other inflammable fittings alight.

When the spluttering is over, the bomb is a molten pool of magnesium, which burns with intense heat for 10 minutes or more.

If, in excitement or haste, you hurl large quantities of water over the incendiary bomb, from buckets or hose, it will explode.

Incendiary material will be thrown in all directions including yours, and more fires caused.

Water for the bomb should come in a spray, from a fine sprinkler or from the type of stirrup pump used in England.

The spray from the stirrup pump reduces the time of burning from 10 minutes to two minutes.

Fires caused by the bomb are dealt with by jet. The stirrup pump can be changed from spray to jet simply by pressing a button.

Fires First

You should deal with the fires first, then tackle the bomb.

Sand is useful to have around for incendiary bombs. If you have no buckets of sand, or sand-heaps, you should go to the beach and get some.

If incendiary bombs are on a non-inflammable surface, like a tiled or stone floor, on the ground or road, they can be smothered with sand, or with earth or ash if sand is not available.

Be careful with your chemical extinguisher. Some of them generate dangerous poison-gas from a magnesium bomb.

Some, but not many, incendiary bombs explode after a short while. A bag full of sand (in the bag) thrown over an incendiary bomb minimises the effects of the explosion.

Scrub and grass fires can be fought in the good old Australian way—with wet bags, branches and beaters.

Citizens' initiative is essential, because our A. R. P. preparations are not complete.

If gas should be used, the safest bet is to go to high ground, walk into the wind, and not with it, to get away from the deadly stuff.

Gas was a German gift to civilisation, first used against Canadian troops in the last war.

Gas—And Nudism

Probably if the Lutheran High Command of the German army had realised that they were legalising mass nudism, they would not have used gas.

A National Emergency Services pamphlet, issued in Randwick, has this terrifying sentence:

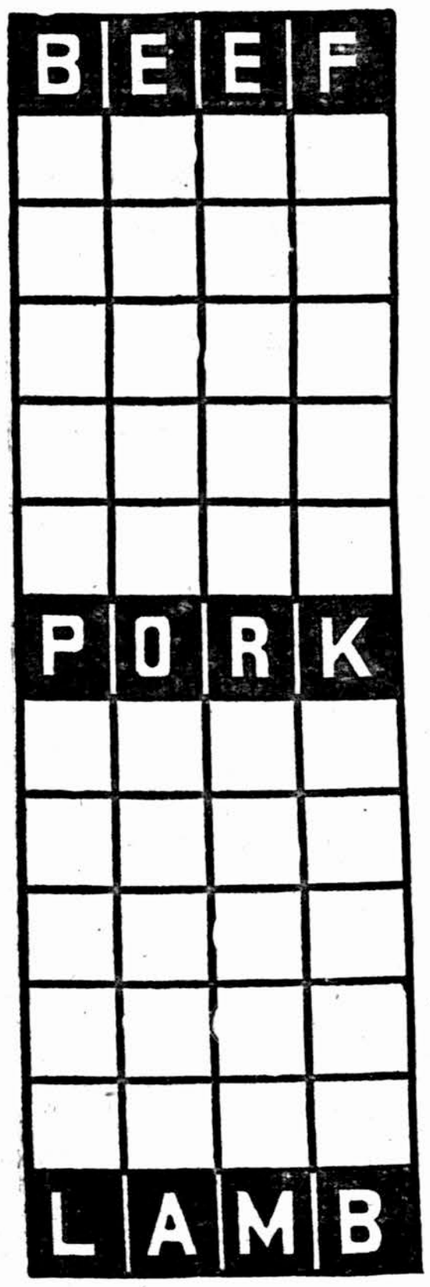
"If you are contaminated by mustard gas, remove your clothes instantly, even if you are in the street. Don't worry about your appearance, there will be plenty of others in the same plight".

Fraught with even greater possibilities is the advice given in this Dandwick N.E.S. pamphlet about incendiary bombs:

"If you wish to remove the bomb"—most people, apparently would wish to give it to the baby to play with or put it on the drawing-room table when they saw it spluttering molen sparks all around—"if you wish to remove the bomb, place sand upon the shovel, and, with long-handled scoop or rake draw the burning bomb on to the shovel. Place in bucket of sand, remove to safe place, back-yard or somebody else's garden."—"(Sunday Sun.")

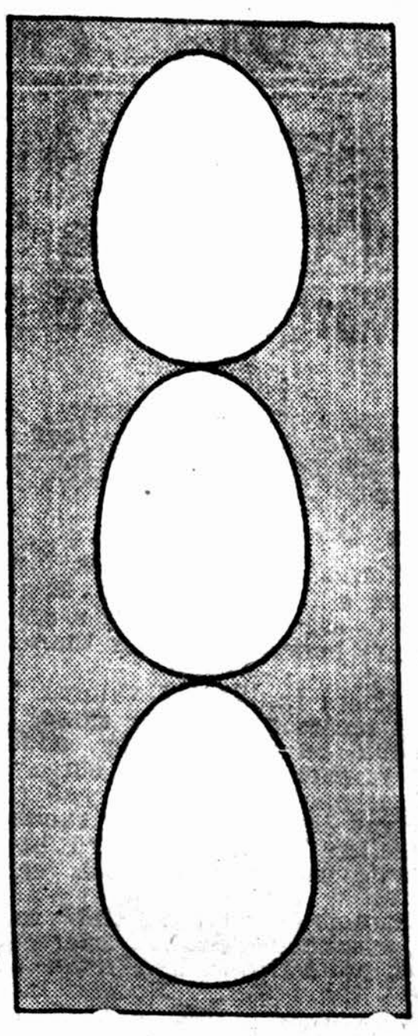
DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.
Wadifalia, SURAT.
WITHOUT OPERATION
Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.
Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

WORD LADDER



HAVE you ever ordered a dish in a restaurant only to change your mind and wish that you had ordered something else? Here's a word ladder designed to grant your wish. Starting with the word BEEF, by changing one letter to form a good English word at each step, within six steps you can change your course to PORK; and, if this isn't suitable to your taste you can go on and try the LAMB. The latter transformation also requires six steps.

SPIN THE EGG



HERE'S a trick recommended for persons adept at handling matters of a delicate nature. Three eggs constitute the essentials. By holding the top and bottom eggs in your hands and maintaining the third between them as illustrated, and exerting the proper amount of pressure, the middle egg will become a whirling dervish. Different egg combinations sometimes give better results, but proper balancing is the real secret.

Cryptogram

GYV IPG AEGB PLU GYV GYEFBVU ZL BYV HPAAVK: "UE KEF RLEI IYVNV LEDV ZG?" PLU VTYE PLGIVNVU: "LE DZGG."

What Does the Rebus Say?

WHAT well-known phrase does this picture represent? Study the clues and objects in the picture. While it is not entirely grammatical, we hope you succeed in solving this rebus without any trouble . . . and agree with us that it was easy and clever.

A New Game for You to Play

WHETHER or not you have trouble remembering names, you can enjoy playing this new game, appropriate for parlor, beach or picnic. The object of "What's My Name?" is to guess the identity of a famous personality from clues giving information about the person. Four clues are given for each of the three personalities listed in today's game. Read the first clue and from that information try to guess his identity; if you can't, go on to the second, then the third and fourth, if necessary, to get the answer. Correct answers are given in the solutions department on this page.

1 **FIRST CLUE: I'm one of the most famous of the screen's glamor actresses. I was born in Europe and attended Max Reinhardt's School of the Drama, afterwards spending some years in alternating between the stage and movies. What's My Name?**

(Score yourself 10 points for a correct answer here)

SECOND CLUE: After my first great success in "The Blue Angel," I added to my reputation with movies about Morocco, Shanghai and an empress. What's My Name?

(Nine points for the correct answer here)

THIRD CLUE: My real name is Mary Magdalene Von Losch, and I think I was responsible for starting a new clothing fad. A couple more of my screen successes were about a knight and another angel. What's My Name?

(Eight points for a correct answer here)

FOURTH CLUE: I have a very famous pair of legs, which you see at left. Recently I've made pictures about the wild west and New Orleans. What's My Name?

(Seven points for correct answer here)

* * *

2 **FIRST CLUE: I was a famous man in American history. Born in Boston in 1706, I worked for a while as a candle-maker in my father's shop and then turned to printing, learning the trade in my brother's shop. When I was 17 I went to Philadelphia, where I got work with Samuel Keimer, a printer. What's My Name?**

(Ten points for correct answer here)

SECOND CLUE: After spending some time in England I returned to Philadelphia in 1726 and soon was publishing the "Pennsylvania Gazette." In 1731 I started what many people say was the first circulating library in this country. A few years after this I became Postmaster General of the Colonies. What's My Name?

(Nine points for correct answer here)

THIRD CLUE: In 1775 I was elected a Delegate to Congress and served on the Committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence and was also one of its signers. In addition to my political activities I was a writer of great originality. What's My Name?

(Eight points for correct answer here)

FOURTH CLUE: You may remember me as the publisher of "Poor Richard's Almanac" and as the man who experimented with drawing lightning out of a thundercloud with a kite, a key and a string. What's My Name?

(Seven points for correct answer here)

* * *

3 **FIRST CLUE: I'm one of the heroes of sports. Baltimore was the place where I began, and as my parents were too poor to support me, I spent several years in an orphanage. My powers over a baseball were first discovered by the Baltimore Orioles, who hired me for six months for $600. What's My Name?**

(Ten points for correct answer here)

SECOND CLUE: I was sold to the Boston Red Sox in 1914 for $2900, and went on to become one of the great pitchers of baseball history. I played in organized baseball for more than 20 years, and took part in 10 World's Series. What's My Name?

(Nine points for correct answer here)

THIRD CLUE: I hit 714 home runs in my active career, and in 1927 I knocked out 60 for the New York Yankees. What's My Name?

(Eight points for correct answer here)

FOURTH CLUE: I've been called such nicknames as "The Sultan of Swat," "The Home Run King" and "The Bambino." What's My Name?

(Seven points for correct answer here)

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 30)

Aircraft Versus Tank

Lessons Of The Libyan Battle

By Wing-Commander L. V. FRASER

Another chapter in the history of aircraft versus tank is being recorded in Libya, where, although local conditions exert considerable influence on the nature and course of battle, certain principles appear to have been established.

First, given equality of tanks which stabilises the land battle, aircraft can have a most disorganising effect on formations of tanks before and after an engagement.

Secondly, British and American aircraft are equal to the task of rendering even the best of German tanks unserviceable and immobile.

The development of policy in the direction of heavier bombs and faster aircraft spells trouble for the tank. With aircraft in their role as harriers and destroyers of tanks, several interesting developments came to light immediately. It was obvious—and experience bore this out—that tanks actually in conflict could not be attacked from the air.

Bombing During Formation

The degree of interpenetration and confusion was so marked in desert war that no pilot could be certain which side the tanks belonged to once battle was joined. It became essential—and this was one of the outstanding contributions of the Allied air forces in the Middle East—to bomb and strafe tanks as they were forming up preparatory to meeting the armoured forces of the other side.

These attacks were remorselessly pressed home on General Rommel's tanks and armoured formations, and played a great part in preventing him from entering battle with well-ordered columns. Given the opportunity (and there were plenty of them that were safely and successfully taken up), an aircraft could disable a tank with a direct hit or a near miss, but it was soon clear that attacks in force by medium and even light bombers had the effect of dispersing tank formations and creating a degree of disorganisation in the Axis ranks before their units had had an opportunity of causing a diversion among the Allied forces.

Numerous Wrecks

As the Allied forces rushed forward into Libya, it was possible to obtain visual evidence of the damage done by aircraft to enemy tank formations. Along vital desert tracks such as that of Trigh-Capuzzo, and even in the wastes of rock and sand surrounding the tracks, were strewn considerable numbers of armoured cars and tanks which, if not completely destroyed, had been put out of action by attacks from the air.

An R.A.F. officer who visited a forward zone wrote: "An attack by our bombers had halted another column. Tangled wrecks of the pride of some panzer regiment were blackened and twisted and littered some three miles of the desert. Ammunition and petrol lorries, misshapen hulks of iron, had shared the fate of the tanks."

The role of the JU-87 German dive-bomber, which the enemy successfully used in Poland and France as cover for his tank infiltrations, became less evident in Libya. The melee of battle did not permit of operations by dive-bombers, which need specialised and carefully picked-out targets. The JU-87 was no match for the aircraft with which the Allies entered the battle, aircraft which included many of the best American and English types.

After The Battle

War in the desert has also demonstrated the effect that accurate and determined bombing and strafing can have on tank units leaving the battle area after an engagement. Speed in re-forming is a vital factor, and air attacks at this stage have proved their usefulness.

Even if any aircraft cannot always destroy a tank outright, the battle in Libya has shown that aircraft can play a supremely important part in the destruction of the far more vulnerable but equally essential supply lorries and armoured vehicles operating in support of tanks. Moreover, in Libya both sides have to deal with the problem of extremely long lines of communications, and the bombing and strafing operations carried out by the Allied air forces along the Libyan roads exerted considerable influence on the course of the tank battle in Marmarica.

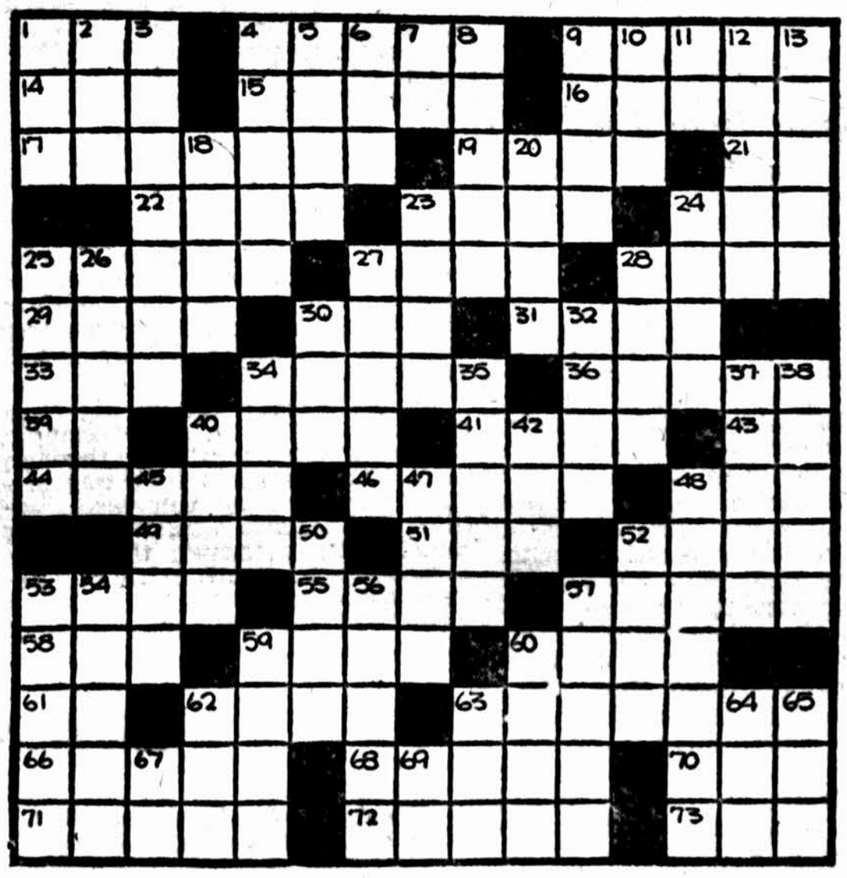
STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

ANATOLE LITVAK WORE A GAS MASK WHILE DIRECTING CARRIAGE SCENES IN "ALL THIS AND HEAVEN, TOO"— (HE IS ALLERGIC TO HORSES!)
GREER GARSON REFUSED TO REMOVE HER DRESS FOR A SCENE IN "PRIDE IN PREJUDICE" UNTIL THE SET WAS CLEARED..... ALTHOUGH SHE WORE ENOUGH GARMENTS UNDERNEATH TO CLOTHE A DOZEN MODERN GALS!
5-11
(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.) Trade Mark Reg U S Pat Office)
Billy LEE
WENT ALL THE WAY TO ALBANY, GEORGIA, TO APPEAR PERSONALLY AT THE PREMIERE OF HIS LATEST PICTURE, "THE BISCUIT EATER"... BUT WAS NOT ALLOWED TO SEE THE FILM!
(HIS FOLKS FEAR THAT SEEING HIMSELF ON THE SCREEN WILL SPOIL HIM)

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer



HORIZONTAL

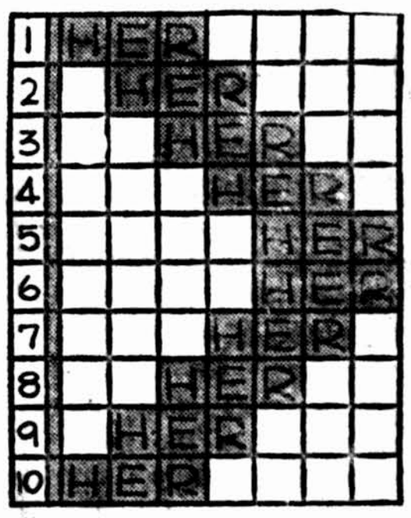
1—Brazilian macaw
6—Smooth, as with beak
9—Civil War general
14—Personal pronoun
15—Church passage
16—What author of boys' books used the theme of the poor boy becoming rich?
17—Takes exception to
19—Accessory seed covering
21—Negative
22—A former English actor was named: Sir Beerbohm ——?
23—Genus of herbs
24—What beast on which he was riding, spoke to Balaam?
25—What Roumanian king fled this year to the Bahamas?
27—Smaller
28—Rig
29—What is the national flower of France?
30—Game of chance
31—Small branch
33—Beverage
34—What early American pioneered in the Middle West?
36—Solitary
39—Half an em
40—Rodents
41—Venetian magistrate
43—Within
44—Woodland deity
46—Delete
48—Oriental title
49—Was carried
51—Note in Guido's scale
52—Incite
53—Printer's direction
55—Rant
57—Cubic unit
58—Small child
59—Light
60—Sway drunkenly
61—Bombycid moth
62—The maples
63—Banner
66—Russian stockade
68—Mountain nymph
70—Female ruff
71—Starts suddenly aside
72—Twists
73—Lair

VERTICAL

1—City in Scotland
2—Fish eggs
3—What central European country was annexed by Germany in 1938?
4—Jury roster
5—Religious ceremony
6—Segmented worm
7—[illegible] all powerful (Heb.)
8—[illegible] close
9—[illegible]
10—House addition
11—Symbol for silver
12—Thick
13—Appearing as if gnawed
18—Who is the god of love?
20—Dull, by inaction
23—Eternity
24—What Southern constellation is known as the Ship?
25—Quotes
26—Sport amphitheater
27—Untied
28—Row
30—Parcel of land
32—Pay
34—Poet
35—Roman magistrate
37—What African river territory is a French subdivision?
38—Growing out
40—Indian tenant
42—Room in a harem
45—Waste
47—Exact by compulsion
48—What early French philosopher was married to Heloise?
50—On what lake is Buffalo, N. Y., situated?
52—Sun disk
53—Pens
54—Saw cog
56—Pointed weapon
57—Dispatches
59—Certain cards
60—Peruse
62—Imitate
63—Writing tool
64—Born
65—Twice five
67—Interwoven cloth
69—New England State (abbr.)

World Rights Reserved by King Features Syndicate, Inc.

TRIOGRAMS



FILL in the missing letters as diagram above in accordance with the definitions below. In each case three letters, HER, have been provided as a clue to the word.

Definitions—1. Recluses. 2. Fruit related to cucumber. 3. Sticks. 4. Plant food. 5. Relative. 6. Kind of container. 7. Lewdness. 8. Solid and round. 9. A drink. 10. Dissenter.

FOR SOLUTION SEE PAGE 30

AN enthusiastic supporter of the "Dig for Victory" campaign was inclined to exaggerate.

After telling his audience how the birds had been taking his seeds, he added: "So I rigged up a scarecrow".

"Was it a success" murmured one hearer sleepily.

"A success?" he exclaimed. "Those birds were so scared that they not only stopped taking the seed but some of them actually brought back what they'd stolen!"

Mule Gets Some Kick!

WILD ROOT, SHOW ANIMAL OF 4TH FIELD ARTILLERY OF THE U. S. ARMY, RETIRES WITH HONOURS DUE TO A GENERAL!

Wild Root, a mule whose name has become a legend in the United States Army, was retired from service to-day with all the pomp and circumstance that could be contrived by the officers and men of the Fourth Field Artillery.

Wild Root reviewed the regiment in a ceremony that has had no parallel in the army, in so far as Brig. Gen. Rene E. De Russy Hoyle could remember. General Hoyle saw his father, the late Brig. Gen. Eli D Hoyle, induct Wild Root into service in San Antonio in 1911.

Commanding the regiment and sitting astride a fabulous mount, Lieut. Col. William Clarke, took the review with wild Root. His acquaintance with her began when he was a corporal in this same outfit, he having run away from home in New York at the age of 15 years to join the outfit to which Wild Root came when she was bought in Missouri in 1911 and sent down to San Antonio where General Eli Hoyle was forming the first field artillery brigade since the Civil War.

Vagaries Of A Female Mule

Wild Root took her honours serenely to-day save for one fearful moment when she saw something she didn't like, or remembered something she perhaps should have forgotten, and reared up on her haunches, with Staff Sergeant L. Morris and Private John Pitts clinging to the reins of her bridle.

It may have been a nightmare or something brought home from the Philippine Islands where she had a hand in the capture of a temple bell that yet adorns the officers' mess of the Fourth Field.

But there is no predicting the vagaries of a mule, especially a female mule. It is unlikely, however, that Wild Root was rearing up at the recollection that once a gangling girl rode her about the post at San Antonio. The girl has since become Ann Harding, and in her own right a celebrated actress. Her real name was Ann Gatley and her father's name was Brig. Gen. G. G. Gatley, who was commanding the brigade then. He didn't approve of the stage and disavowed Ann Gatley. It may be that Wild Root was remembering that.

There were a lot of personages Wild Root could have remembered, and perhaps did to-day as the regiment swung past her and her Colonel Clarke, whom she began to know when he was a beardless boy from New York. She could remember when a young shavetail by the name of Jacob L. Devers came out from West Point to join her battery, then commanded by a first lieutenant named Leslie J. McNair. The Lieutenant Devers of those days is now Major Gen. Devers commanding the armoured force and Lieutenant McNair is a lieutenant general and head of G. H. Q.

General Quits His Division

General Hoyle, now commander of the Ninth Division, quit the division for an hour this morning and came to sit with the spectators who assembled from everywhere on the post to do honour to this mule that had served on three continents.

Colonel Clarke remembered well to-day that it was Wild Root who led the battery when it went after insurrectionists in the Philippines in about 1913. They brought back three small brass Spanish cannon and a three-gallon bell from a jungle temple.

To-day's review for the retiring Wild Root was done with all the meticulous care that a review would have been staged for a retiring brigade commander, but Wild Root seemed a little bored a good deal of the time and even slept through some of the preliminaries.

She nodded perceptibly when Captain Jack Seaman, Regimental Adjutant, read the orders, but perked up her ears when he came to Paragraph 3, which said: Headquarters Battery, Fourth Field Artillery, will be charged with the care of Wild Root after September 6, 1941. The affection of all officers and men of the Fourth Field Artillery will go with Wild Root on the occasion of her well earned retirement".

(—"New York Times")

NO RED LIGHT AREAS IN RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 8)

that they found themselves the objects of social disapproval and general indignation.

One of the most interesting and beneficial measures taken by the venereal diseases dispensaries was the organisation of hostels (prophylactoria) for the medical treatment and re-education of women. These were opened for the first time in 1924 at Moscow, and in fifteen years more than five thousand women suffering from venereal diseases were re-educated and returned to ordinary life and work. The work of these hostels is based on the following principles:

1. Women are completely free to enter and leave them at will.
2. The most severe punishment is that of being expelled from the hostel.
3. The length of stay is usually about two years.
4. The industrial workshops attached are organised on the principle of commercial autonomy, and do not in any way suggest charity. Training in concentration of effort is a marked feature of the re-education offered.
5. Wages are according to the amount and quality of the work, and the inmates hand over a certain proportion of their earnings to the hostel for board, lodgings and common amenities, medical treatment being completely free.
6. When the medical treatment is finished, the hostel places its inmates in factories or workshops while assuring them a home. The hostel continues to look after those inmates who have left, according to the needs of each case, and through a special group of social workers.

Effective Remedies

These various measures have been most efficacious: in Moscow alone between 1913 and 1928 the cases of syphilis have been reduced to one-fifteenth of the original number, and those of soft chancre have been reduced to one-thirty-fourth.

Inquiries into the state of health of inmates who have left the Moscow hostel cured of syphilis, show that 74.2 per cent. are still in good health, and also that 84 per cent. continue to work in the same concern in which they were placed by the years ago. 57 per cent. are married with children.

Thanks to the conditions of life in Soviet Russia, the past history of these women has not prevented them from becoming useful members of society, and taking an active part in industrial life.

Is not this a striking proof of the fact that there are no 'innate' prostitutes? What society has created can be ransformed by society, and a transformation of the environment inevitably results in changing people themselves.

The abolition of unemployment in Russia has got rid of the main root which nourished the last vestiges of prostitution. Since 1931 a large number of the hostels have been closed, since they have been found to be unnecessary, and at the present time there is only one in the whole of the U. S. S. R.

("South China Morning Post")

CHROME AND ITS USES

The Turco-German trade negotiations have drawn attention to the value of chrome, the ore from which the important metal chromium is obtained. 'Besides being the source of the familiar plating, chrome is used for making bichromate, which is used in dyeing and tanning', said J. G. Crowther. 'Most people have heard of chrome-tanned leather. Many important pigments such as chrome yellow and chrome green are derived from chrome.

Though a great deal of chromium plating is seen about the actual amount of chrome needed to make it is relatively small, because the plating is so thin. It is less than one-thousandth of an inch thick. 85 per cent of all the chrome is used for other purposes. The first of these is for making allow steels which will resist corrosion, and the other is for making refractory bricks which will resist furnace heat. Stainless steels, such as those used in making knives, may contain 10 per cent. or more of chromium. Small quantities of chromium are added to the steels used for crankshafts, connecting rods and moving parts of engines.

The world production of chrome is about one million tons. In 1938 the United States imported nearly half of it, while Britain imported less than one-twentieth. Britain did not need so much chrome ore because she used to import ferro-chromium. This is an alloy of iron and chromium. I was smelted in the electric furnaces of Sweden and was far less bulky to transport. In 1938 Turkey was the largest single producer of chrome. Her output was 210,000 tons. She was closely followed by Southern Rhodesia with 183,000 tons, and the Union of South Africa with 174,000 tons. In that year, Germany took one-third of Turkey's output. Yugoslavia and Greece are, however, large producers of chrome, and Germany can probably get enough there if she is able to cow their valiant populations into efficient labour. Though Germany may be able to get along without Turkish chrome, she must be inconvenienced.

'It is always found in big masses, not like tin, for example, which may be scattered through sand. This is because it was originally formed by volcanic action. Sometimes platinum is found with it, though that happens only in South Africa. I believe as a matter of fact that chromium was brought out for the printing trade. Chromium plates are extraordinarily resistant to wear, and as many as a million sheets can be printed from them.—"Overseas Service."

THE FOUTH PILGRIM

(Continued from Page 8)

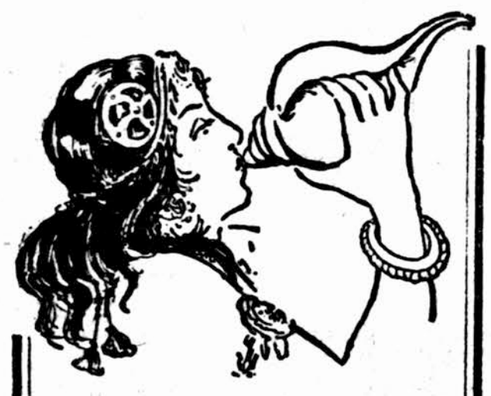
good-bye. None of them met him again, though they heard of him from time to time.

* * *

All this was some years ago. Chandran is now a lawyer, well-established in his profession: Ardeshir is in business in Bombay—both of them callings where ethics, particularly that of being truthful, constantly challenge expediency. Somehow or other, both lawyer Chandran, and financier Ardeshir, continue to be successful in their respective vocations, without having had, or having to stifle their conscience. And when now and then the two of them meet, they recall that morning at Karla years ago, and they attribute their moderate success in life and their contentment to the influence of that Christian, the Fourth Pilgrim as they named him, who moulded their lives in the course of a brief ten hours. Likewise Amarasri, now a prominent politician in Rangoon, has resisted the temptation time and again to rise to greater heights of popularity on some mob-slogan usually expressing racial hatred—and the source of his hidden power also is the recollection of that simple, sunburnt Englishman one morning years ago.

The Fourth Pilgrim himself has since gone to his Maker—but how many such similar groups of two or three, here and there, must cherish his memory!

(Copyright)



ANNOUNCING

MESSAGE OF HEALTH

A Woman's "good health" contributes not a little to the happiness of a household as she plays the leading part in domestic life. Her illness handicaps the members of the family and throws the home into disorder. She should therefore keep herself "fit" and thus promote the Joy of her Home. She will find in "LODHRA" the best health-giver and remedy for feminine complaints.

LODHRA

BEST REMEDY

for Feminine Complaints

Manufacturers:
KESARI KUTEERAM LTD.,
Royapettah, MADRAS

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency:

D. M. VOHRA,
9, Vithaldass Road, Balakidoss Building, Bombay 2.
1940|3 Gandhi Road, AHMEDABAD.

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

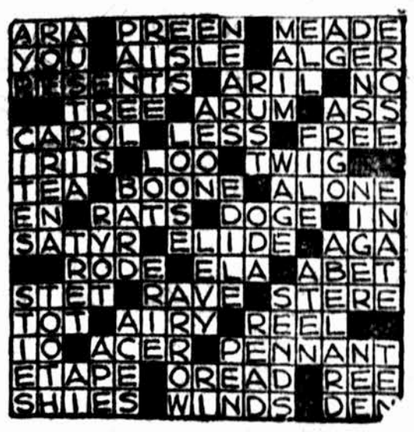
What's My Name: 1. Marlene Dietrich 2. Benjamin Franklin; 3. Babe Ruth.

Word Ladder: BEEF, beer, bear, beak, peak, perk, PORK, park, pack, lack, lace, lame, LAMB.

Cryptogram: She was lost and she shouted in the valley: 'Do you know where Nome is?" An echo answered: "No, miss."

Triograms: 1. hermits; 2. gherkin; 3. coheres; 4. potherb; 5. brother; 6. pitcher; 7. lechery; 8. spheric; 9. sherbet; 10. heretic.

Rebus: A little misunderstanding between you and I (a little miss under stand in G between U and I).



LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Why did Nelly leave her job at the cash desk?"

"She was afraid that she was losing her glamour. Men were beginning to count their change."

TWO Negroes met at a New Orleans town. One was a big fellow who had travelled as far as Canada; the other a little chap known as Sam.

"Nice place up in Canada?" inquired the latter.

"Finest in the world."

"Any room for me up in Canada?"

"Yes, they like us folks up there."

"How do I get there?"

"Why, you just gets into a boat right here on the Mississippi River, and you rows and rows, and then you're in Canada."

Early the next morning Sam got into a boat and rowed and rowed. But the Mississippi current is swift in the opposite direction, and Sam was puny. He rowed from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., attending strictly to business and concentrating his gaze on the bottom of the boat. By the end of that time he had lost about six feet.

His big friend happened to stroll down to the river bank, saw him still rowing frantically, and called out: "That you, Sam?"

The latter looked up, startled.

"Great snakes!" he exclaimed, "who knows me away up here in Canada?"

❦ ❦ ❦

"I'VE never had the pleasure of meeting your wife."

"What makes you imagine it would be a pleasure?"

❦ ❦ ❦

A YORKSHIRE commercial traveller boasted of doing seventy calls a day.

"How do you do it?" asked a friend.

"Oh," said he, "I puts my head inside t'door and says, 'Marnin,' I says. 'Marnin',' says she. 'Owt?' I says. 'Now,' says she, 'Marnin',' I says. 'Marnin',' says she. And off I goes to t'next shop."

THE former vicar and his wife decided to attend the church social of his old parish. The new vicar greeted his predecessor heartily.

"I'm very pleased to see you again," he said. "And is this your most charming wife"

The other vicar fixed his host with an accusing stare.

"This," he said reprovingly, "is my only wife."

❦ ❦ ❦

A NEGRO preacher was hearing confession. In the middle of it he stopped the young sinner.

"Young man," he said, "You ain't confessin'—you's braggin."

"IT was so cold where we were", said the Arctic explorer, "that the candle-light froze and we couldn't blow it out".

"That's nothing", said his rival. "Where we were the words came out of our mouths in chunks of ice and we had to fry them to see what we were talking about".

❦ ❦ ❦

"WHAT'S the matter, Jodkins?" demanded the boot-shop manager. "Can't you help the customer?"

"No, sir!" replied the assistant. "He's trying to find two shoes that squeak in the same key!"

MOPSY, by GLADYS PARKER

THE mighty engines of the liner throbbed ceaselessly. The chief engineer wiped a perspiring forehead as he scowled at the pale-faced young man with the oil can.

"Look here," he growled, "you aren't helping me much with these engines, yet I understood you knew something about the game."

"So I do," stammered the other "but on a smaller scale, you know"

"What's your usual job?"

"Watch repairing!"

"MY first tour began at Slocum", related the pantomime comedian, "and I remember singing songs of my own composing."

"Was the audience complimentary?" queried his friend.

"I cannot tell you that," was the answer "but I remember his ticket was."

❦ ❦ ❦

"I HEAR you've been ill. Flu?"

"Yes. And crashed!"

A LANCASHIRE man and his wife found a gas bill on the footpath when they were out for an evening stroll. The man picked it up.

"I'm going to pay this 'ere bill, Maggie," he said.

"What do you want to do that for?" his wife demanded. "It isn't yours."

"No," he replied, "but there's three and ten discount, and I might as well have it as anybody else!"

❦ ❦ ❦

THE small girl was used to hearing her parents talk shop. Her father was, and her mother had been, in the advertising business.

One Sunday she brought home from Sunday school an illuminated text. Her mother asked her what it was.

"Oh, only an advert about Heaven." was the reply.

❦ ❦ ❦

AN Australian tried to enlist at Sydney. He was refused on account of bad feet. Next morning he applied again.

"It's no use, I can't take you. You couldn't stand the marching", said the medical officer. "But why are you so insistent?"

"Well", said the other, "I walked 187 miles to get here, and I'd hate to walk back."

❦ ❦ ❦

THE club bore was boasting of his family's patriotism.

"I'm joining the R.A.F. next week", he stated. "My father fought in the last war, and my grandfather fought in the Boer War. My great-grandfather, I've been told, fought in the Zulu War....."

"Really!" drawled a thoroughly board listener. "On which side?"

"But why do you let your wife always have things all her own way?"

"Because I once tried to stop her!"

The Bombay Samachar

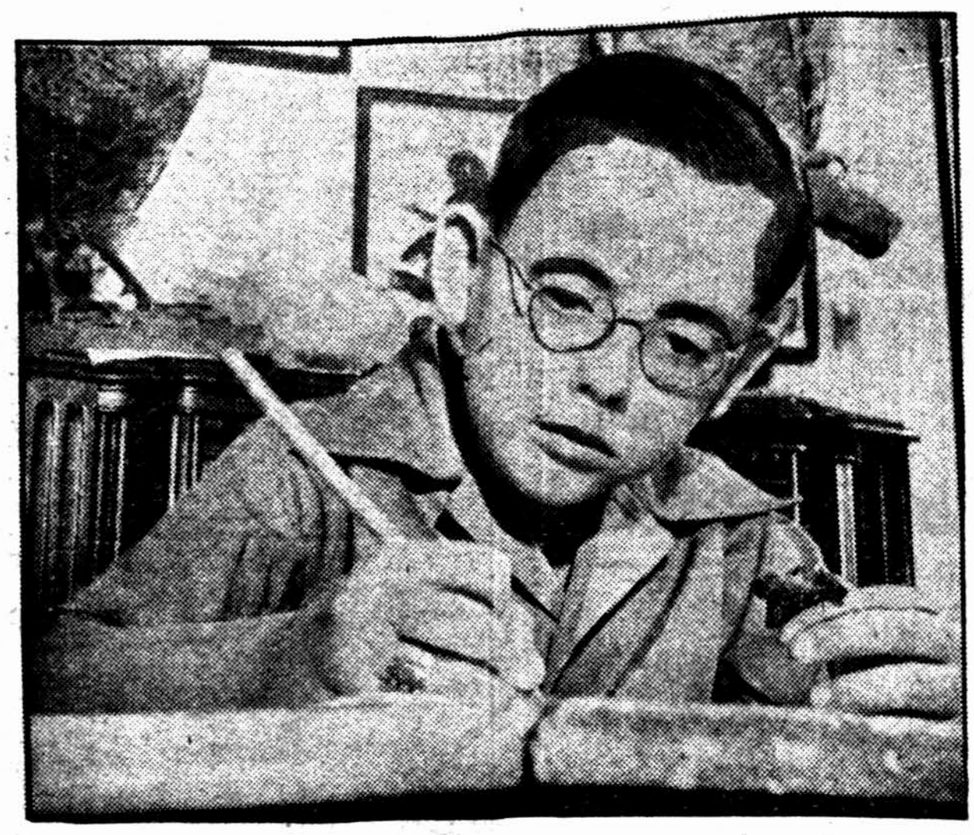
A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

Single Copy One Anna

For Rates of Advertisements and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"



Gerard Darrow, boy genius of America

THE panicky exodus from Calcutta has produced several good stories.

Here are two which one of the "Chroniclers" recently heard during a brief holiday visit to Northern India and which we reproduce here without, of course, guaranteeing their authenticity.

★

When A 'Dahi Wada' Costs Rs. 15!

It is illegal to carry large amounts of gold and silver currency out of Calcutta. So a millionaire hit upon a most original plan. He got fresh 'dahi-wadas' prepared by his wife and hid a gold sovereign in each of them. After they were duly fried they were immersed in 'dahi' and placed in an earthenware pitcher which was entrusted to a servant.

The millionaire's scheme was perfect. The Police and Railway officials were taken in by the harmless looking 'dahi wadas.' But the millionaire-smuggler had reckoned without his servant who at some stage during the northward train journey, decamped with the precious pot and left a distraught, pot-bellied Seth frantically searching for him on the Delhi Railway station.

Gold Is Where You Find It!

Another millionaire who had hit upon a similar scheme and carried an enormous quantity of gold coins at the bottom of innocuous pots of honey was searched 'en route.' The pots of honey yielded the yellow metal and the entire stock was confiscated. In return, the millionaire received half the amount in War Bonds and half in the form of currency notes!

Which all reminds us of the Chinese proverb, "You can't eat gold but you can't eat without gold."

★

Panicky Plutocrats

By the way, some of the local panicky plutocrats have started fleeing from Bombay also. It has become extremely difficult to secure First and Second Class accommodation in trains leaving Bombay.

Soon, we hope, we will be able to get those luxury flats on the Marine Drive at rents which even journalists will be able to afford.

★

Child Prodigies!

You know what is a prodigy, don't you? Child Of Ten Recites Vedas Backwards! Girl Of Seven Can Give Discourse On Holy Quran! Babe Baffles Barristers! He speaks Latin In His Cradle! Infant Quotes Shakespeare!

America, among other things, has a great fascination for such prodigies. And hardly a year passes without a discovery of one or more such prodigies. That is perhaps the reason why Walt Disney, in his latest films reluctant Dragon," introduced a sequence about the world's youngest prodigy —Baby Weems, the first sound emitting from its mouth being plain English word instead of a customary cry. Within a few days of his birth this infant horror discusses relativity with Einstein and hurls epigrams at Bernard Shaw.

★

This Kid Knows All The Answers

Thus very cleverly and subtly Walt Disney offered us a grand satire on all such prodigies and voted in favour of normal, healthy children. But, now we have received another story of a prodigy from America.

According to the latest issue of "Life", this prodigy is Master Gerald Darrow, aged 9, of Chicago, the cocksure, precocious, slick-haired little radio Quiz Kid who humiliates millions of ordinary U. S. adults every week.

His brilliance first came to notice scarcely more than a year ago when the first question was put to the now famous Quiz Kids on their opening programme: "What is an apteryx?" "Well.l.l.l. ...ah,, an apteryx", put in Gerard at once, "that's a small bird...."

But it soon appeared that Gerard could not only answer any question about birds—their habits, appearance, habitats and mating calls—but also that he was amazingly well informed on history, mythology and natural sciences The Quiz Kid programme gained millions of listeners and U. S. discovered in Gerard, the only well-known American child noted for pure intellect.

★

Arithmetic Bores Him

As a result, the venerable Chicago Academy of Sciences has made Gerard a life member, as has the National Audubon Society. When publishers bring out books on natural sciences, they send him copies for opinion and review.

Gerard is clearly a prodigy and, as such, subject to intense and frequent study by an army of scientists. Looking for an unusual family background, these scientists have discovered a distressing normalcy. Yet, Gerard is by no means a universal oracle. He does not shine in arithmetic, spelling or penmanship—all mechanical drill subjects which bore him!

Gerard says he is amused with movies and has appeared in two Quiz Kid shorts. But he disdains offers of a movie career. And when he visited Hollywood he was pestered for an autograph by eager movie stars.

He writes poetry. And on Mother's Day he came forth with this impromptu verse.

Although my mother's dead
And my aunt's taking her place
I want to see my mother
When I go up to heaven
In her white cap and lace.

★

Suicide—Or Murder?

Here is a tragic story—and not without a moral!

A student of a certain Girls' College in Northern India recently committed suicide under peculiarly tragic circumstances. She had been married at a very early age to a man twenty years her senior. In a letter she left behind she described the mental anguish of her life, how the unequal husband-and-wife relationship was a constant source of torture to her, how she sought escape and solace in different ways but failed.

She managed to persuade her husband to send her to school and, later, to college. But even this did not help her. The contrast between life in the college and life at home with an exacting, unimaginative husband only accentuated the tragedy of her situation. And, slowly, inexorably, fatally she was driven to end her life with her husband's gun.

There should be a verdict other than "suicide" in such a case!

★

Chaplin To Appear In Capra Film?

Here is a bit of sensational news from Hollywood.

Director Frank Capra ("Mr, Smith Goes To Washington", "Meet John Doe", e.c.) has made a proposition to Charlie Chaplin to play the lead in his next film, based on Eric Knight's "The Flying Yorkshireman." The comedian is said to be considering the proposal.

★

Trapping Husbands

Dr. Robert N. McMurry, Central Y.M.C.A. College psychologist in Chicago, says that any woman, no matter how plain, can trap a husband by making him feel like a dog in real or imaginary compromising situations. However, Mrs. Evelyn Millis Duvall, executive director of the Association for Family Living warns women that this method of trapping men into marriage will bring them husbands that aren't worth having.

★

The Last Laugh

In a strange village a visitor asked for aid in finding a man.

"Do you know Underwood?"

"Yep."

"Do you know where he lives?"

"Yep."

"Do you think he's at home now?"

"Nope.'

"Well, where can I find him?"

"Here. I'm Underwood."

Jānte Hain!

Here are the answers to questions appearing on page 1.

1. *In Northern Mozambique, a Portuguese Colony in East Africa the money used by its inhabitants consists of small phonographic records. They cannot read but they can understand what they hear. They bring these disks to the banks where each of them speaks its own value.*
2. *(a) R. A. F. air base in Iraq, (b) Southern coastland of Arabia, (c) Lithuania, (d) Rumanian oil-centre repeatedly bombed by Russians, (e) In Libya.*
3. *(a) Michael Arlen, (b) Voltaire, (c) Mark Twain, (d) Maxim Gorky.*
4. *Mickey Mouse.*
5. *Nurse Edith Cavell.*

(Each question carries 20 marks. Check up how many you scored!)

APE-MAN ACROBAT GOEBBELS ON THE TRAPEZE BEFORE MICROPHONE

(a) "Russia never had an air force!"
(b) "Russia's total air fleet numbers only 6,000 planes!"
(c) "Our air fleet has already destroyed 7,000 Soviet planes!"

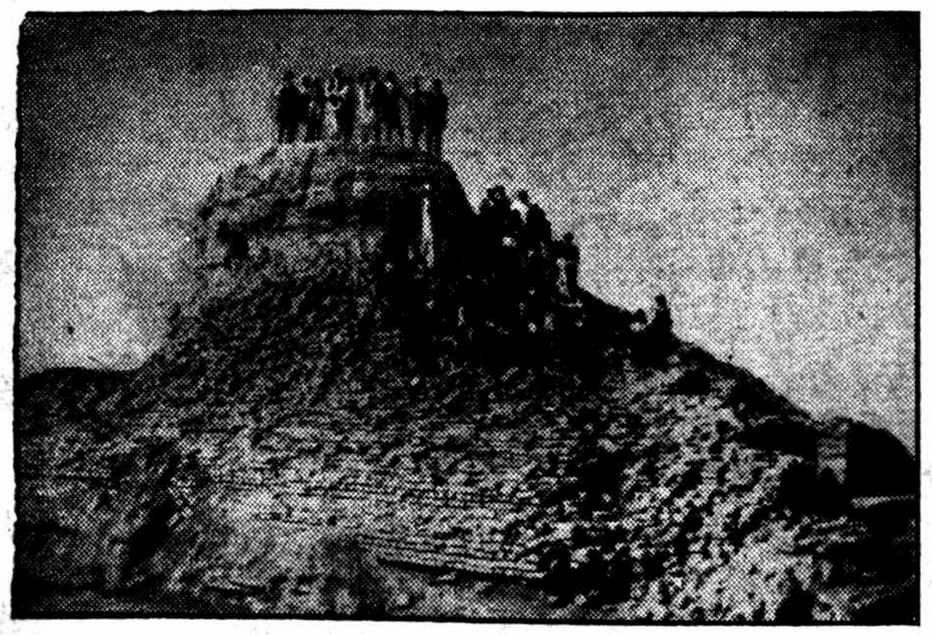
(Soviet Propaganda Cartoon).

BOMBAY CHILDREN'S TRIP TO SIND

And The First All-India BALKAN-JI-BARI WORKERS' Conference At Karachi

Professor S. P. Vaswani (extreme right) performing the National Flag hoisting ceremony. More than five hundred children saluted the Flag.

Mr Abid Ali Jaferbhai, President-elect of the Conference delivering his speech.



Visit to Mohen-jo-Daro (near Larkana).

To Sadh-Belo (Sukkur) in Boats.

Boys and girls enjoying a dip in the sea at Clifton (Karachi).

Bombay girls entertaining their Sind brethren at Hyderabad.

During the last Christmas holidays the First All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference was held at Karachi. Persons from all parts of India taking interest in children's activities participated in the deliberations. Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari took with themselves a party of about fifty boys, girls and workers, and after the Conference, went round the whole of Sind, visiting Larkana, Mohan-jo-Daro, Sukkur Barrage and Hyderabad, besides Karachi and its suburbs. A tour of twelve days was organised and every one of the party enjoyed the trip to his or her heart's content.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra.

on 21 April, 2017

Regd. No. B. 1065 January 18, 1942

'Nature's Cure'

For All Wasting Diseases

After illness, and in all cases of convalescence, build up your strength with COD LIVER OIL.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

is a preparation which can be relied upon to give the most uniform and satisfactory results. Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is prepared from the finest Norwegian Oils in such a manner that Vitamins A and D, together with all the other valuable constituents are retained to the fullest extent. Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil has, for upwards of 90 years, been highly recommended by the leading Medical Authorities in the treatment of

CONSUMPTION

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,
CHRONIC COUGHS AND COLDS
DISEASES OF THROAT & CHEST
INFANTILE AND ALL

WASTING DISEASES

LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
DOCTOR LOUIS DE JONGH
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co LTD
182 GRAYS INN ROAD. LONDON
IMPERIAL MEASURE
Half Pints Rs 3-4

Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half-Pint and Pint Bottles bearing Dr. De Jongh's signature.

Obtainable at all the principal Chemists and Stores.

Proprietors:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., LTD.,
182, Gray's Inn Rd.,
London, W.C. 1.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.